

HE WHO BELIEVES IN NOBODY KNOWS THAT HE HIMSELF IS NOT TO BE TRUSTED.—Auerbach

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4-H's Taking Part in Farm Safety Program Study Accident Prevention Measures in City Plants



RURAL boys and girls are taking every opportunity to learn how to prevent accidents on farms. As one example, a group of participants in the 1945 National 4-H Safety Program (shown above) recently visited plants of an automobile manufacturing concern in Detroit to study safety measures taken to protect workers against injury.

To comply with the organization's safety regulations, the group was equipped with nonshatter eyeglasses, and the girls were

Alanson W. Bowden Jr., 27, aviation machinist's mate, second class, USNR, whose wife, Florine, is living here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Bean, and whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bowden, live on Bennett St., Brighton, Mass., took part in an air-sea rescue of a downed Army fighter pilot in Japanese waters as a crew member of a privateer search plane shortly before the end of the war.

His plane, accompanied by another, spotted the flier on a life raft and radioed a submarine about 15 miles away. Flying protective cover until the sub arrived, the planes were forced to attack a 900-ton Japanese transport heading for the Army man. Two direct hits were scored and the ship sank.

Five Jap fighter planes appeared and closed in for a strafing run on the raft, then turned to attack the submarine which had just surfaced. The Privateers shuttled between the raft and the sub until the Japs headed home, two trailing smoke.

Then two Jap anti-submarine patrol planes pulled into position, threatening the American boat. The Privateers again intervened. The Japs, after dropping two depth charges which missed, burst into flame and crashed. The second Jap also crashed after the pilot was seen to slump in the cockpit.

With opposition eliminated, the submarine resurfaced and took the flier aboard.

GOULD PREPARES FOR SEVEN GAME SEASON

Gould Academy's 1945 football squad under the direction of Coach Scott and assisted by Coaches Rodrick and Emery, has been diligently working since September 10 preparing for the opening game at Skowhegan this Saturday. The fifty-six men represent Gould's largest squad in history and includes eleven lettermen. The lack of time, the large numbers to work with, and numerous green men have made it difficult for the coaches to pick an opening line-up for Saturday. A number of the non-lettermen show promise and "bid fair" to strengthen the team materially as the season moves along.

BRIGHT FUTURE PROMISED FOR PULPWOOD INDUSTRY

A bright future is in store for the pulpwood industry in the peace years ahead, according to conclusions reached in an industry survey, just released to the Citizen from Pulpwood Campaign headquarters.

"The war has served to increase present day civilization's dependence on paper and other pulpwood products," the survey pointed out, "and the industry hopes to keep its war-born outlets as well as adding new uses and new customers."

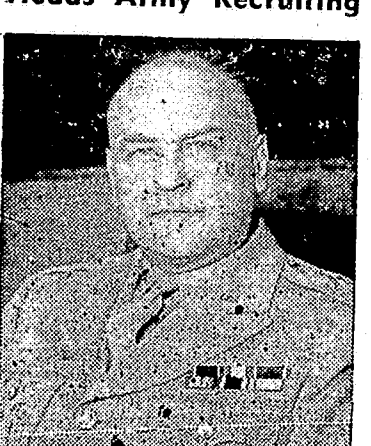
Among the reasons advanced in support of the view that pulpwood products may expect a continual expanding market in the years ahead:

BETHEL FOLKS LITTLE HURT; CAR SMASHED

Fred Merrill received severe chest bruises and Miss Harriet Merrill suffered cuts on the right knee when their car was in collision with a van driven by Maurice Luce of Auburn. The accident occurred about 9 o'clock Sunday evening on the Bethel-Mechanic Falls road as Mr. Merrill was driving toward Bethel. The entire left side of the car a Dodge sedan was ripped away and the car was damaged beyond repair. The truck and its load of three horses was undamaged.

The collision was investigated by State Officer Haskell and Deputy Sheriff Hunt of Norway. It is reported that there was no light on the left side of the truck body.

Heads Army Recruiting



Brigadier General Harold M. Gilbert, newly appointed Director of Military Personnel Procurement Service, U. S. Army, has the job of persuading thousands of young Americans to make the Army their career. General Gilbert, who is 42 and from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is in charge of the Army recruitment drive aimed at giving this country vitally needed "guardians of victory."

TEACHERS OF BETHEL UNION MEET

The teachers of the Bethel Union including the towns of Bethel, Gil-lead, Greenwood, Newry and Upton, met at the Bethel Grammar school on Friday evening, Sept. 14. Supt. Carrie Wright conducted the meeting and explained some of the changes in school law as made at the last session of the Legislature.

Miss Helen Varner and Charles Chapman gave brief reports of their summer school work. Miss Gwendolyn Stearns read an interesting article on Child Development.

Following the business meeting a picnic supper was enjoyed. Every teacher in the union was present.

WAR BOND REDEMPTIONS UNDER 16 PER CENT

Series B, E and G War Savings Bonds which were first issued on May 1, 1941, had reached a total sale of \$51,347,000,000 up to August 31, it is announced by the Maine War Finance Committee.

Redemptions through August 31 totalled \$3,204,000,000, or only 15.85% of the amount issued.

This means that 34.02% of the funds invested in these popular bonds is still being held in them.

BETHEL LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Moore went Tuesday to New York for ten days. Maurice Brooks is building a home on the Middle Intervale road. Miss Vitella Halsey of Errol, N. H. has been visiting Mrs. Vitella Crosby a few days.

Miss Dora Gallant of Bridgeport, Conn., was visiting friends and relatives in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Harold Nutting had the misfortune to fracture a bone in her leg one day recently.

Mrs. John Silver and son, Roy of Gorham, were guests of relatives in town a few days last week.

Mrs. Alma Lafayette and Mrs. Bessie Soule of Portland spent the week end with relatives in town.

There will be a meeting of the American Legion Auxiliary Tuesday evening at the Legion rooms.

Misses Kathryn Kellogg and Corinne Boyker began their studies at Westbrook Junior College this week.

FRANKLIN GRANGE

Franklin Grange of Bryant Pond met September 15th with a good attendance. This meeting was observed as Young People's Night. Officers were as follows:

Master—Francis Howe
Overseer—Arlene Swan
Chaplain—Ramona Farnum
Lecturer—Francis Bean
Secretary—Olive Howe
Treasurer—Samuel Sweetser
Steward—Richard Cole
Assistant Steward—Edwin Howe
Lady A. S.—Emma Davis
Gate Keeper—Arthur Ring
Cores—Clara Whitman
Flora—Beatrice Felt
Flora—Alberta Dunham
Musical—Margaret Howe
The charter was draped for H. Alton Bacon, Golden Sheaf member.

Visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Willard Farwell and Mrs. Orlando Farwell of Alder River Grange, East Bethel, Mrs. Rose Briggs, Livermore Grange, a fifty year member who will be eighty eight in October and Helen Runnels and Flora Hoit of Lovell Union Grange, Wakefield, N. H.

Songs, America the Beautiful
Talk, The American Flag by Mrs. G. Calder 2nd
Quiz on Maine conducted by Francis Bean
Closing Song, Now the Day is Over
Refreshments of ice cream bars were served by Arlene Swan and Clara Whitman. Booster's Night will be observed Sept. 29th. Visiting officers night will be Oct. 6th.

ENGIN GLENDON McALLISTER

Ensign Glendon McAllister, who has spent a seven day leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. McAllister of Gil-lead, has reported to the Naval Supply Depot at Bayonne, N. J., for further orders.

Sgt. Douglas Daniels arrived in New York Wednesday from North Africa and is now spending his furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Daniels, at Gil-lead.

Corp. Dave DeCoster of Fort Devens, Mass., is spending a 10 day furlough with his brother and wife Mr. and Mrs. John DeCoster of Gil-lead.

Carlos W. Smith, Bridgeport, Conn., has been spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Edna Smith. He was recently discharged from the Army after serving 59 months, 27 of them overseas.

Lt. Robert Keniston is at home from the ETO and spending a furlough with his wife at Bethel and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Keniston at West Paris.

Major Harry M. Wilson M. C. arrived home Friday from last Europe. He will receive his discharge soon.

T. Shirley Chase Jr. is enjoying a 30 day furlough at his home in town.

Rebecca Bailey, SR 3c, of Lido Beach, N. Y., is spending a leave at her home in town.

Pfc. William Tibbitts left last Wednesday for Fort Devens, Mass., after spending a 15 day furlough at his home at Gil-lead.

BUCK - NOYES

The marriage of Miss Stella Noyes, daughter of Herbert Noyes, and Sherwood Buck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Buck, both of Bryant Pond, took place Saturday evening, Sept. 8, at Bethel. The double ring service was performed by Rev. John Foster.

The bride wore a blue suit with a corsage of pink roses. The couple were attended by the bridegroom's parents.

Mrs. Buck attended Woodstock High School and has been employed the past summer by L. M. Mann and Son. Mr. Buck was a graduate of Woodstock High School, served in the Merchant Marine and has recently been employed by the town.

The couple left for a short trip through the mountains after which they will reside in Bryant Pond.

THE BACKFIELD SUFFERED THE GREATEST LOSS LAST SPRING BY GRADUATION

Only Larry and Stone are back. It looks, however, as though there will be a plentiful supply of able ball carriers to pick from. At present Larry is quarterbacking the team, backed up by Allen, Ireland and Marshall. Stone, the best punter on the team, will have a hard time holding onto his job with Crockett, Hawks, Hawley, Cram, and Stan Cole showing up as good prospects.

At fullback Chuck Melville looks best at present, as he has had some experience as a reserve last year. Two big boys, Sherman Cole and Jerry Davis, will push him hard as the season rolls on.

GOULD ACADEMY EDUCATOR TEACHING AT ARMY UNIVERSITY IN ENGLAND

ARMY UNIVERSITY CENTER, SRIVENHAM, ENGLAND — This new Army University, designed to give soldiers in the European Theater of Operations an opportunity to receive college instruction while waiting to return to the United States, has started its first eight weeks semester with an enrollment of 3,625.

The picked faculty of 130 civilian instructors and 90 Army men includes: Second Lieutenant Edmond J. Vachon, former senior master at Gould Academy, Bethel, Me. Lt. Vachon, in the liberal arts section at Srivenham, has attended the army administrative school and has adjunct general's school and has done intelligence and educational work in the ETO. He is a member of the National Education Association, the American Association of Teachers of French and an author of numerous articles in educational publications. Mrs. S. L. Vachon, his wife, lives at Gould Academy in Bethel.

LUMBER FOR HOME BUILDING MOVING FREELY INTO CIVILIAN CHANNELS

Early relief for the home building market, long starved of lumber by military necessity, is seen by Henry Bahr director, economic and statistical services, National Lumber Manufacturers Association. More than 80 percent of current lumber production he reports, is now moving freely into civilian channels.

"Since the current rate of lumber production, while substantially lower than peak war-time levels, is about 20 per cent above the pre-war rate," he said, "the present rate of civilian supply is at least as great as in the pre-war period."

"Of course the pipeline must be pumped full again. Stocks at retail yards are at an all time low as a result of diversion to military uses, and a substantial part of production during the next 60 or 90 days will be needed to restore minimum working inventories. It is not probable that stocks will reach pre-war levels in the near future, but lumber is now moving to consumers in substantial volume and should be adequate to meet immediate construction requirements."

"Available manpower is inadequate and governmental restrictions are retarding production in some areas. OPA, for example, refuses to make price adjustments as long as 75 per cent of an industry is breaking even or making a profit."

In lumber, many of the marginal operators, representing the other 25 per cent, have been closing and more may be expected to close.

"While the labor supply situation is improving slightly, the gradual return to a 40-hour week, at the insistence of the unions in the west, probably will prevent any increase in production. In the final analysis, ceiling price limitations and curtailment of hours will probably mean further declines, but it is anticipated that total production will remain above the pre-war rate during the coming twelve months."

THE PICKED FACULTY OF 130 CIVILIAN INSTRUCTORS AND 90 ARMY MEN INCLUDES: SECOND LIEUTENANT EDMOND J. VACHON, FORMER SENIOR MASTER AT GOULD ACADEMY, BETHEL, ME.

Lt. Vachon, in the liberal arts section at Srivenham, has attended the army administrative school and has adjunct general's school and has done intelligence and educational work in the ETO. He is a member of the National Education Association, the American Association of Teachers of French and an author of numerous articles in educational publications. Mrs. S. L. Vachon, his wife, lives at Gould Academy in Bethel.

G. A. STARTS CROSS COUNTRY — LOOKING FOR OPPONENTS

The first time in the history of the school Gould Academy will sponsor a Cross Country Team. The squad is composed of some 18 boys, who are not out for football, and directed by Coach Robert Clunie. Mr. Clunie has had considerable experience with cross country teams at Lincoln Academy and with remarkable success. Only one boy on the squad, Gordon Bowman, has had any experience as a distance runner. However, an eager crowd has been working the past few days and hope to be in shape by October 1st for a few meets.

Any school sponsoring Cross Country teams, who may be looking for meets, should contact O. H. Anderson. The Bethel runners expect to be ready for competition any time in October. The school is especially eager to have a meet on Saturday, October 20 as part of their Parents' Day week end. The other special event of that day will be the South Paris-Gould football game.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE MET MONDAY EVENING WHEN THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS WERE ELECTED: NOLIE GRAND, ADDIE SAUNDERS; VICE GRAND, FEROL GODWIN; RECORDING SECRETARY, BESSIE MILLIS; FINANCIAL SECRETARY, NORMA JODREY; TREASURER, IDA PACKARD; TRUSTEES, FERN JORDAN, BARBARA LARSON, LYNN BENNETT. IT WAS VOTED TO SEND THE PRESENT NOLIE GRAND, BLANCHE BENNETT, TO LEVISTON AS A DELEGATE TO THE REBEKAH ASSEMBLY. INSTALLATION WILL BE HELD AT THE OCTOBER 1 MEETING WITH A HOT LUCK SUPPER PRECEDING THE MEETING. HILDA DONAHUE, FERN JORDAN AND ADDIE SAUNDERS WILL BE IN CHARGE OF THE SUPPER. ELEANOR BEAN AND NORMA JODREY WILL PROVIDE FOR THE PROGRAM. THE HISTORY OF THE REBEKAH LODGE WAS READ AND GROUP SINGING LED BY ELEANOR BEAN WAS ENJOYED.

STUDENT-SOLDIERS ARE ENROLLED IN 253 COURSES IN 11 DEPARTMENTS AND MAY TAKE COURSES IN AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND BUSINESS, ADMINISTRATION, EDUCATION, ENGINEERING, FINE ARTS, JOURNALISM, THE LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Brigadier General Claude M. Thiele, school commandant, has taken steps to make the university center as much as a civilian institution as possible. There is no military routine for students except reveille. More than 1,100 German prisoners of war handle kitchen, police and fatigue details.

The students range in rank from private to Lieutenant Colonel but they are all treated alike. A high school education is the only prerequisite for eligible military personnel although it was found that the first class registered had an average of one year's previous college training.

NEW MEAT PRICES EFFECTIVE SATURDAY

The Maine OPA has issued a new list of meat prices, effective September 15, and the agency urged housewives to refer to the price chart before making purchases.

OPA said storekeepers may sell as much under the OPA prices as they wish, but in no case is it legal to sell above the ceilings.

"The danger of inflation is greater today than at any time since Pearl Harbor," an OPA spokesman said. "We need the cooperation of the housewife in the battle to hold down prices. The government cannot do the job alone."

"Housewives who are charged over-ceiling prices should talk the matter over with the storekeeper. If he refuses to correct his prices the housewife should refer the case to the price panel of the local War Price and Rationing Board."

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Continuation of Nurses Training to Provide for Thousands of Qualified Hospital Assistants

By Walter A. Sheard, WNU Staff Correspondent

A total of 112,000 girls and young women, of which number 59 percent or approximately 66,100 come from small towns of 5,000 and under population, are enrolled in the nurses training courses sponsored by the United States Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency.

These girls are entrained in what is more commonly called the cadet nurses training corps and the erroneous impression has been largely fostered that they must enter the army and navy service upon graduation. This is untrue, however, since the law providing for the training of these nurses says they are trained for the armed forces, governmental and civilian hospital, health agencies, war industries and for other purposes, and where the nurses decide to practice is entirely voluntary on their part.

They may decide to stay in civilian practice, or to go into the army or navy, but emphasis is placed upon the voluntary nature of their service.

As is the case in most war projects, particularly where money for operation comes from some other source, there is considerable confusion in the Public Health Service as this is written as to whether the governmental training of nurses under the act will continue.

The law setting up the program provides that the act shall cease upon the date of termination of hostilities in the present war as determined by the President or upon such earlier date as the congress, by concurrent resolution, or the President may designate.

The student nurses already enrolled in the program will be able to finish their courses because the law provides that all student nurses who were receiving training or course ninety days prior to end of hostilities or declaration by congress or the President may be graduated.

No further enrollments are being accepted in the cadet nurses' corps. Those with more than 90 days of training, as of V-J day, will be retained in their present hospital assignments, until they have completed the 20 to 36 months of training provided. A movement has been started in congress to have the life of the cadet nurses' corps continued during peace time.

Thousands to Graduate.

Thirty thousand young women will become graduate nurses this fall as the new class prepares to enter the course and while the armed forces likely will urge these graduates to enter upon hospital duty within the services, it may be that the need elsewhere will be more urgent. At any rate, it will be optional with the graduate as to where they go.

Cost of sending these nurses through a 24-month course is approximately \$1250 to the government, so the cost of the training so far has been about \$150,000,000. In addition, the government, with Lanham Act funds from the Federal Works Agency, has constructed some 230 new projects, including buildings, laboratories and other equipment at a cost to the government of \$17,307,202 and to the private hospitals of \$8,200,783. The new construction has provided facilities for 12,144 students.

What will come of these new buildings when the emergency ends has not definitely been decided. Likely they will be declared surplus war properties and be disposed of through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with preference or priority being given to the institution where they are constructed.

Under the provisions of the law, the government pays hospitals which have inaugurated a nurses' training course under the provisions of the act, for maintenance, meals, laundry and room and for indoor and outdoor uniforms, text books and other fees. Also, the government pays the hospitals, which in turn pay the girls, \$15 per month for the first nine months and \$20 per month for the next fifteen months, or until their training is completed. Where the course runs more than two years, girls get \$30 per month for the last six months.

Cost of maintenance averages approximately \$35 to \$40 per month each girl. At the present time the public health service has approved 1110 nurses' training schools out of a possible 1250 schools in 6500 hospitals in the United States. And, according to records of the public health service, about 80 percent of the nursing service in hospitals where such training schools are in progress comes from the cadet nurse students.

The course also makes provision for post-graduate courses for graduate nurses to become supervisors or teachers and approximately 20,000 have been enrolled in these courses, which are short, lasting up to approximately six months.

According to information here, the recruitment of nurses for these courses has been one of the most

successful efforts in the war and has been the most reasonable in point of cost to the government. The public relations program is in charge of Mrs. Jean Henderson Mulachy of Jacksonville, Fla., a former newspaper woman, who prior to her coming to Washington was for five years director of public relations for the Florida State Board of Health.

The cadet nurse corps is one of the few organizations in the war which has been given an official flag and by action of Dr. Thomas Farran, Surgeon General, and approved by Paul V. McNitt, Federal Security Administrator, the flag was ordered as a white rectangular field, with a white Maltese cross centered on a red oval superimposed on a rectangle of gray and below the cross inscribed the words "Cadet Nurse Corps" in regimental red lettering.

The official flag is ordered displayed at all induction ceremonies, graduation exercises, parades and at such other times as authorized by the Surgeon General.

Providence Was First.

The first hospital in the United States to be approved for installation of a cadet nurse corps was Providence Hospital in Washington, D. C., the second being Johns Hopkins in Baltimore.

According to Mrs. Mulachy, the Providence Hospital corps is one of the model organizations in the country and under the direction of Sister Rita, superintendent of nurses there for the past 12 years, the cadet corps has been integrated with the five-year university course which was also inaugurated by Sister Rita several years ago.

In other words, at Providence most applicants for cadet nurse training are selected from among girls who have had at least two years' college or university education and when they graduate they not only receive the coveted "RN" or registered nurse degree, but they receive a bachelor of science degree from Catholic University of America, with which the hospital has affiliated for the course. Out of the more than 105 girls in the class at Providence, 107 are college girls.

Sister Rita explains that out of an avalanche of applications, she was able to make careful selection of girls with college training, that they make better students and that as a result of this careful selection Providence Hospital has had no disciplinary problems such as has been true in other hospitals where such care was not exercised in the selection of applicants.

It may be that the experience with the cadet nurses' corps at Providence will mark turning point in the training of nurses throughout the country, since Sister Rita is planning to abandon the ordinary three-year nurses' training course which has been in vogue at most nurse training schools, in favor of the longer course and a college science degree.

Although the law provides for an insignia which may be worn on both indoor and outdoor uniforms, the students at Providence wear the same uniforms as students in regular training without insignia, and there is no distinction whatever made either in their training or in the treatment they receive by the hospital. And few if any of the cadet nurses at this school wear their outdoor uniforms to make them distinctive from the other girls in a total training school of 250 girls.

Large Urban Class.

In recruitment of the cadet nurses, according to public health service records, 40 percent come from towns and rural communities of less than 2500 population. An additional 10 percent come from towns of less than 5000 and only 9 percent come from the large metropolitan cities.

Mrs. Mulachy explained this unusual proportion of trainees from the small towns in the fact that parents felt that their daughters would be sheltered in proper environments, that many of them had not been away from their home town communities and that they felt safer and more secure in permitting their entrance in the cadet nurse corps, both as a patriotic move and as a security for their future.

There has been little complaint incident to this important training

course to provide additional nurses during the emergency, particularly from the girls themselves. Most complaint, Mrs. Mulachy remarked, comes from parents who believe the girls should have the same pay as privates in the army, \$50 per month; that the girls are not subject to veterans' benefits and that they are not entitled to free mail.

To offset these, however, it is pointed out that the girls are receiving training for a life work at the expense of their government and that despite need for nurses in the armed forces, they are still free agents to practice when and where they will, or to not practice at all if they should so desire, if they marry, or for any other reason.

Farm Indebtedness Is Cut 25 Per Cent In Past Five Years

Farmers are using their larger incomes wisely in reducing their indebtedness. Many have paid off all their mortgages and others have reduced their obligations far more rapidly than their schedule of payments required. The total mortgage indebtedness on farms has declined at least 25 per cent during the last five years. Farmers are much better prepared financially to meet the readjustments that may be necessary.

In another way farmers are acting wisely in order to avoid heavy losses later. They are trying to keep prices of farms from sky-rocketing as land did in 1919 and 1920, only to be followed by a collapse which was a heavy burden for many years. The danger is not just past, for farms are being sold in many cases over 50 per cent higher than in pre-war times. The situation is becoming a little better now and the prospects are more promising.

Merchants and business men in rural communities and smaller towns are preparing to meet changed conditions for their prosperity is so closely tied up with that of the farmers. Conditions for them are very good, as indicated by the rise of bank deposits in agricultural regions, by higher retail sales and increased consumer demand for both goods and services. Merchants are trying hard to get the goods for which the demand is so large.

The good judgment and wise management which has already successfully accomplished so much will help not only the farmers, but also the entire country during the postwar period. We are ready to face whatever comes. Much has been done and even more is going to be accomplished to make the future as prosperous as possible. There has been some unemployment due to closing down of plants engaged in the manufacture of war material.

Good Start Made In Major Job Of Reconversion

Reconversion—and all that it entails between now and this time next year—has a black picture if one listens to the predictions of some government and labor leaders.

The reconversion picture from the viewpoint of business and industry is not so darkly shaded and a spirit of optimism prevails within the ranks of industry in most localities throughout the nation.

Insofar as government is concerned we are, almost still unprepared for peace. Although the full-time employment bill was introduced last January with urgent recommendations from the late President Roosevelt that it be enacted into law and later urged by President Truman . . . the bill still rests in a senate pigeonhole. And, although there are many ramifications to the question of reconversion from war to a peace-time economy, the problem of unemployment, of lower wages, if only for a short temporary period is predicted will slash the national income from approximately 122 billions as of now to around 112 billions annually as of January 1, 1946. And it is unemployment, the human side of reconversion, which will cause the most suffering.

But looking at the picture as pessimistically as one can, it is far cry from a national income of 112 billions to around fifty billions which was the nation's income during the depression years in the mid-thirties. It is a harsh paradox to witness a nation which has won the greatest military victory in history and accomplished the most prodigious production miracle in the annals of man, throw up its hands and predict an army of eight million unemployed by next spring with the government doing nothing about it.

Chenham Krug of the War Production board in a statement shortly after the peace emphasized that the actual job of reconversion will be handled by private industry with pretty much of a hands-off policy by the government. The government's part he said, will be to hold down inflation.

Well, according to the best informed persons here in Washington, that is not enough for government to do. And the record of private industry even in the most lush production year in the nation's history has shown that private industry alone is unequal to the task.

Washington Digest

Miracle Insecticide — DDT Not a Panacea

New Deadly Bug Killer Has Effective Use But It Also Has Its Limitations and Danger When Improperly Used.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a guest column written by Winfield J. Dyrden, WNU Staff Correspondent, and was not prepared by Baskage, whose column generally appears in this space each week.)

DDT, much publicized insecticide, saved thousands of lives of our fighting men and civilians in countries where our operations were extended, but it is not the panacea that we would like to believe.

The irony of the story is that it was discovered nearly seventy years ago by a German chemist named Zeldner, but was almost forgotten until rediscovered during the present war by Dr. Paul Muller and Dr. Paul Lauger. These Swiss scientists asserted recently, upon their arrival in America, that with proper control, flies, mosquitoes and other insects can be eliminated entirely from the United States. But along with these insects would go our pollen carrying insects, bees and other beneficial friends of mankind, also perhaps our birds and fish. Gone also would be many plants and trees that depend upon insects for pollination. As they point out it is a job for entomologists, not laymen.

DDT has been made available to the public in limited amounts. There will soon be a sufficient supply to meet every demand. Manufacturers of the products, whether in liquid or powder form are careful to give complete instructions as to its application, which must be followed.

Scientists Tell Effective DDT Use

Despite its inherent toxicity, DDT in the desired insecticidal concentrations in air is of such low order that it will not cause injurious effects in humans, Dr. Paul A. Neal, chief of the research section of the division of industrial hygiene of the U. S. Public Health Service has reported. It was this knowledge that made it advisable to spray from the air the Jones Beach area on Long Island, N. Y., and part of the city of Rockford, Ill., in both cases the purpose was to control insects. Jones beach to kill sand flies and Rockford to kill pollen-carrying flies, believed to have been the direct cause for the serious infantile paralysis outbreak in that city.

Col. A. L. Ahnfeldt, U. S. surgeon general's office, after a study of results secured in the army, reports: "In peace time DDT may well change the destiny of the world. It will no longer be scourged by typhus and malaria and other insect-borne diseases. DDT is not a cure-all, but in the perpetual war between humans and disease, DDT is one of the most effective weapons yet discovered by man."

"DDT will be to preventive medicine what Lister's discovery of antiseptic was to surgery and should close the door forever on those diseases which are companions of death during insects."

In the field of agriculture the results have been far from disappointing. Remarkable results have been obtained by some of its application, while in others the results were either negative, incomplete, or its use not recommended due to effect on birds and other insects.

Will Prove Boon To Hard Worked Farmer

While agricultural use of DDT must still be considered in its experimental state, reliable and complete tests at various state experimental stations have proved that it is the best insecticide now on the market for the control of the apple's most destructive pest, the codling moth.

It will kill Japanese beetle adults, while current remedies are based entirely upon their repelling value. The grape leafhopper and other leafhoppers are highly susceptible to DDT. Insecticides have been obtained with it against Oriental fruit moth. It also has proved effective against apple red bug, pear thrips, grape berry moth, fruit tree leafroller, apple maggot, cherry maggot and plum curculion.

In California it was proved that DDT was effective against codling moths in walnut and other orchards. At Missouri it was found that a three percent dust was effective in controlling bollworms, corn earworm, Colorado potato beetle, spotted and striped cucumber beetles, northern corn rootworm, pavement ant, lace-bugs, leafhoppers on grapes, flea beetles on eggplant, and a ten percent dust for roaches, fleas, and squash bugs.

The U. S. department of agriculture reported that "DDT insecticides were found experimentally to be definitely more effective than those currently used for control of some 30 pests that attack field crops, man, livestock and trees. These included codling moth, cabbage looper, caterpillar, cotton boll-worm, cotton flea-hopper, eastern tent caterpillar, elm bark beetle, green-striped maple worm, gypsy moth, horn flies on cattle, Japanese beetle, Lygus and four

other kinds of sucking bugs, mimosas, webworm, pine sawflies, plink bollworm, spruce budworm, velvetbean caterpillar, vetch bruchid, white fringed beetles, mosquitoes, bedbugs, three kinds of lice on man, and houseflies and fleas in buildings.

A Good Insecticide For Postwar Home

Brig. Gen. Simmons, army medical corps has said, "DDT will exceed even penicillin in its ultimate usefulness and will prove to be the outstanding medical advance made during the war."

One of the newest products is a paint containing DDT to be used on walls of kitchens, dining rooms and in institutions. Other industrial uses have been found by dusting with a 10 percent DDT powder around the sink and other places where cockroaches and other insects stay.

DDT will eliminate the bedbug problems in hospitals, as well as in private dwellings. It may be applied as a five percent spray or as a 10 percent powder to both sides of the mattress and springs. It also provides freedom from flies and mosquitoes in hospitals. The new aerosol bomb, which releases the DDT as an aerosol—a cross between a fumigating gas and an ordinary fly spray, is excellent for this purpose.

A power spray may be used in applying a five percent DDT solution. Just as it is proving effective on the agricultural and industrial front, and as it saved lives on the war fronts, DDT has started to contribute to the health of the home front. The story of spraying for mosquitoes against malaria is well known.

Painting door and window screens with a five percent solution of DDT in water or kerosene leaves an insecticidal residue that will kill every fly, mosquito, or other insect lighting there within the next several months, the U. S. department of agriculture reports.

A five percent solution of DDT in kerosene sprayed on floors or over rugs kills the roaches, and known as a hand sprayer is adequate. By spraying deep into cracks, DDT will remain toxic to these insects for several weeks.

A ten percent powder applied to cracks with a stiff hand duster can be depended to kill any brown dog ticks that may be hiding there.

Baseboards, especially those that have worked loose from the wall, afford excellent breeding places for bedbugs, cockroaches, and other ticks. DDT is sure death to these pests. A hand sprayer, held close to the opening, will send the insecticide, a five percent solution in kerosene, down where the insects are concealed, or a large duster, of 10 percent powder may be used.

Average Citizen Has Answer to National Welfare

There is considerable difference of opinion with regard to the attitude civilians will take during the next few months. Their attitudes will largely determine whether we have a recession of several months' duration and the extent of the recovery from such a recession. One group thinks that in spite of lower incomes, based on a shorter work week, civilians will have more leisure and spend more.

This group would expect a brisk trade based on free spending. Important segments of the federal government would seem to favor policies that would lead to free spending accompanied by what might be termed controlled inflation. The other group expects people to be cautious and unwilling to spend their accumulated savings. What will happen probably will be determined by the extent and promptness with which civilian industry absorbs the millions of men being discharged from war industries, those temporarily idle, and the discharged men from the armed services.

The committee for economic development has issued a report which gives business men's estimates of postwar markets for manufactured goods. These estimates are optimistic. The committee points out that the postwar years can roughly be divided into three periods: first, short period of reconversion, which may last through 1946; second, from 1946 or early 1947, for a year of deferred orders, and the last, period of self-sustaining.

Although Secretary Anderson indicated that meat rationing was on the way out, possibly matter of months, storage stocks are relatively low, and it is expected that the strong demands for meats will be maintained long enough to absorb the rather heavy movement of cattle and hogs that is anticipated during the fall and early winter months. Range conditions have been excellent, and cattle men report that they are in a mood to carry larger than normal supplies of range cattle over winter rather than to sell them at substantial discounts now.

Veterans' SERVICE BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE: This newspaper, through special arrangement with the Washington Bureau of Western Newspaper Union at 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., is able to bring readers this weekly column on problems of the veteran and serviceman, and his family. Questions may be addressed to the above Bureau and they will be answered in a subsequent column. No replies can be made direct by mail, but only in the column which will appear in this newspaper regularly.

APPRENTICESHIP FOR VETS

With many labor unions suffering from lack of apprentice help, particularly the building trades unions, the federal committee on apprenticeship has, through a survey of industry, learned that 300,000 apprenticeship positions can be handled by industry from the ranks of returning servicemen.

The committee consists of representatives of management, labor unions, the U. S. Department of Labor, U. S. Office of Education, the Federal Security Agency and the apprentice-training service of the War Manpower Commission.

The committee has recommended that to protect veterans and to maintain high standards of apprenticeship, adequate safeguards be set up by state agencies to approve business establishments for apprentice training to assure veterans thorough training in all skilled trades. The committee has ruled out as apprenticeship training programs for occupations such as salesman, managerial positions, professional and semi-professional positions and clerical work.

Definitions for true apprenticeship which are reserved for all-round skilled trades and which have been adopted by WMC's apprentice-training service include the following basic standards: (1) An apprenticeship occupation is considered one that requires 4,000 or more hours to learn; (2) A schedule of the work processes to be learned on the job; (3) A progressively increasing scale of wages that should average not less than 50 per cent of the journeyman's rate over the apprenticeship period; (4) Provisions for related classroom instruction of about 144 hours per year; (5) Terms of condition of employment and training to be stated in a written agreement and registered with the state apprenticeship council; (6) Review of local apprenticeships by the state or federal apprenticeship councils; (7) Apprenticeship to be jointly established by the employer and employee; (8) Adequate supervision and the keeping of records for all apprenticeship programs.

Q.—What information must a veteran submit in order to apply for guaranty of a loan under the GI Bill of Rights?

A.—The veteran first executes a form called a certificate of eligibility. In this he gives a summary of his service record, the amount of the loan, and the purpose for which it is to be used. This is submitted to the Veterans Administration by the lending agency.

Q.—If a blue discharge from the Army is neither honorable nor dishonorable, what circumstances is it given?

A.—The War Department informs us that an honorable discharge certificate is given when a soldier's service has been honorable. A dishonorable discharge is given in compliance with the sentence of a general court martial because of a military offense of a serious nature. A discharge "other than honorable" (blue) is given for in-between cases.

Q.—Is there a plan to release from the Army men who have had four to five years' service without regard to other factors?

A.—No, there is no plan for release because of length of service. There is authority for retirement of a soldier after 30 years service or if he is disabled in line of duty after 20 years service.

Q.—I am in a veterans' hospital receiving domiciliary care. Can I also receive educational or vocational rehabilitation benefits at the same time?

A.—Yes, the Veterans Administration has ruled that a veteran receiving vocational training or education under either Public Law 346 or Public Law 16 of the 76th Congress while receiving domiciliary care is not receiving duplicate benefits, which is prevented by law.

Q.—There seems to be some difficulty over seniority rights in obtaining my old job. Is there anything I can do about it?

A.—Yes, if you fill all other qualifications of the selective service act you are entitled to your old job as a matter of right, regardless of any question of seniority. This is the ruling of the Federal Courts and of the National Headquarters of the selective service system.

Q.—What is the ratio of disabled veterans applying for jobs?

A.—The War Manpower Commission reports that of more than 1,000,000 veterans who have sought employment at U. S. Employment service offices, approximately one-fourth were physically disabled and required selective placement techniques.

Q.—How many loans and in what amount has been made under the GI Bill of Rights?

A.—The Veterans Administration reports that through June, 1945, 10,441 loans for a total of \$17,241,457.43 had been guaranteed.

CLASS DEPAR

HELP WANTED: Two men stand hand and make drive truck. One part time in barn or work. Board and house with modern wages \$80.00 a month. TIERCE RIVER, DEVER, N. H.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY: KNOW HOW TO FIND your present job. DEVER, N. H. 338-L East 11th St.

FARM MACHINERY: GENERAL ELECTRIC in stock for immediate delivery. REFRIGERATION CO. Street, Springfield, N. H.

LIVES: FOR SALE: Reg. G. Eminent Land 234,000. Invaluable bulls, vacuums, Foremost Wybrock breed. 8, Harold Road, 88 72.

MISCELLANEOUS: LANDOWNERS—Please report on occasion. New Series! Bar Market. Natural Resource Bureau.

FOXES—Nine in one of boxes. Particulars Write ESTABROOK.

STICE ASSOCIATES: Fresh ground spices for Xmas present. One at pure allspice, cloves, nutmeg, mustard, paprika and salt. Pickle black-white pepper and 25 other spices. 1185 Mass. Ave., Arlington. Write for list.

Are you asthmatic? Do you have a cough? Do you have a cold? Do you have a headache? Do you have a sore throat? Do you have a runny nose? Do you have a dry throat? Do you have a hoarse voice? Do you have a raspy voice? Do you have a scratchy throat? Do you have a lump in your throat? Do you have a lump in your neck? Do you have a lump in your chest? Do you have a lump in your stomach? Do you have a lump in your back? Do you have a lump in your leg? Do you have a lump in your arm? Do you have a lump in your hand? Do you have a lump in your foot? Do you have a lump in your toe? Do you have a lump in your finger? Do you have a lump in your thumb? Do you have a lump in your nail? Do you have a lump in your hair? Do you have a lump in your skin? Do you have a lump in your eye? Do you have a lump in your ear? Do you have a lump in your nose? Do you have a lump in your mouth? Do you have a lump in your throat? Do you have a lump in your neck? Do you have a lump in your chest? 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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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GENERAL ELECTRIC MILK COOLERS in stock for immediate delivery. TRI-CITY REFRIGERATION CO., INC., 400 South Main Street, Springfield 3, Massachusetts. Phone.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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New Source of Raw Materials Department, U. S. Geological Survey, Box 487, Gary, Ind.

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Fresh ground spices for your pantry or for Xmas presents. One attractive bottle each pure allspice, cloves, curry, chili, ginger, nutmeg, mustard, paprika, onion, celery and garlic salt. Pickling spices, imitation black-white pepper and cinnamon. Send \$2 plus 10c in stamps for SPICE to 1185 Mass. Ave., Arlington 74, Mass. Complete assortment will be mailed at once.

Are you asthmatic? Do you suffer from asthma? Would you like almost instantaneous relief from asthma or hay fever? I know the remedy—Send for information about this marvelous relief. Write Herman Feld, 605 N. Howard St., Akron, Ohio.

FOR SALE—New gas power circular saw outfit for sawing down trees, cutting them up into lengths. One man outfit. Let me send you circular. H. E. Anderson, 101 Maple Street, Danielson, Conn. Tel. 340.

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If you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, nervous, high-strung, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try this great medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound treats: Menstrual irregularities, Pains, Headaches, Nervousness, Indigestion, Constipation, etc. It's one of the best known medicines for this purpose. Follow label directions.

WNU-2 37-45

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And Your Strength and Energy Is Below Par

It may be caused by disorder of kidney function that permits poisonous waste to accumulate. For truly many people feel tired, weak and miserable when the kidneys fail to remove excess acids and other waste matter from the blood.

You may suffer from backache, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling, sometimes frequent and uneasy urination with smearing and burning is another sign that something is wrong with the kidneys or bladder.

There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wise when neglect, as Dr. Doan's Pills, is better than any medicine that has won countrywide approval than on something less favorably known. Doan's have been tried and tested for many years. Are at all drug stores. Get Doan's today.

DOAN'S PILLS

Thunderhead

MARY O'HARA
W.N.U. FEATURES

THE STORY THUS FAR: A white colt is born on the Goose Bar ranch in Wyoming. His color indicates that he is a throwback to the Albino, a wild stallion. Otherwise his ancestors are all thoroughbreds. Thunderhead, or the Goblin as he is commonly known, grows from a sturdy and well-trained foal to a sturdy yearling. One day he wanders southward into the mountains. He reaches a river and follows it ever higher. Suddenly an eagle darts at him, ripping his flesh. Goblin fights it off, but is badly frightened and runs home. A week later, however, he returns to the river, and finds a valley, accessible by only one small opening in high cliffs. Goblin's nose tells him that horses live within the valley.

CHAPTER X

Goblin stood motionless, his eyes scanning the valley, his muzzle lifted to suck in and savor and read all the messages it flung at him. He knew much about it already. This was the country that had called him and he had answered the call. Those horses over there, the big, loosely-fung herd, grazing quietly, were the horses he had been hunting.

Mares! His nostrils quivered. He neighed loudly. The mares raised their heads, the foals faced around. What magnificent animals—big, smooth, glossy—the very smell of them was sweet and strong with health and power. The mares were black and bays and sorrels, and the colts were the same, except for a few piebalds.

Nickering, they lifted their heads and trotted toward the newcomer. Goblin rushed happily to meet them. He was at home with mares. Most of his life had been spent with them.

They milled around him, thrilled and excited by the advent of a stranger. He lost all thought of fear or caution in the happiness of having arrived. He met and smelled and talked to them one by one. The squeals and whinnies, the jumps and snorts and playful kickings were all delightful fun. Some of them tried to drive the intruder out, but their bites and kicks were half-hearted.

On the summit of a near-by hill stood a great white stallion. He was upwind from his mares, which was fortunate for the Goblin. As it was, the Albino noticed the commotion in his harem and lifted his head to observe it.

This animal stood sixteen and a half hands high. He was pure white. His body had power and strength rather than gracefulness. He was not smooth. He was gnarled like an old oak tree. His coat was marred by many scars. His great age showed in the hollows of his flanks and shoulders and face. Behind the dark glare of his eye, a blazing fire burned and on this flame was projected an irresistible will-power, and a personality that was like the core of a hurricane.

He looked over his kingdom. He had stood there for years, looking over his kingdom. And if horses think—wondering who would take over when his end came. He had no heir. How could he have? He permitted no colt older than a year to remain in the band of mares, nor any stallion older than a two-year-old to be in the valley. Here and there, in the deep grass, were the polished bones of those who had challenged him. And if any attempted to return after he had driven them forth—they did not try a second time.

When Goblin caught the unmistakable strong scent of the stallion he trotted out from the herd to find him. He saw him up there on a hill—just where Banner would have been—and with a joyful nicker, started toward him.

The Albino came down to meet him. Goblin, a creature of fire and magnetism himself, felt the oncoming stallion in terms of voltage, and it was almost too much to be borne. Goblin came to a stop. It occurred to him that he was going in the wrong direction. But he held his ground.

He watched. He had never seen or felt anything like that before. The stallion was so contained, his power was so gathered and held within him that he was all curves. His great neck was so arched that his chin was drawn in and under, the crest of his head was high and rounded with long ears cocked like spear-points. His face was terrifying—that fierce expression. Those fiery eyes! And his huge, heavily-muscled legs curving high, flung forward so that the great body floated through the air—then the massive hoofs striking and bounding up from the earth with sledge-hammer blows that made the hills tremble and echoed like thunder in the valley! The Goblin still held his ground. The Albino slowed his pace, came closer—stopped. Their noses were about two feet apart.

For as long as a minute they faced and eyed each other. They were the same. Trunk and branch of the same tree. And from that confusing identity—each seeing himself as in a distorted mirror—there flamed terror and fury.

No self-respecting stallion would deign to attack a mere yearling, or even to take him seriously enough to administer heavy punishment. But suddenly the Albino raised his right hoof and gave one terrible pawing stroke accompanied by a short grunting screech of unearthly fury. And in so doing, he both acknowl-

edged and attempted to destroy his heir.

The stroke was delivered with lightning speed. From his great height, if the blow had come down on Goblin's head, as was intended, it would have killed him instantly.

But Goblin was endowed with the same speed, and reflexes that acted quicker than thought. He swerved. The great hoof glanced down his neck, ripping the flesh at the shoulder, and sent him rolling.

To complete the attack, the stallion dropped nose to earth, turned and lashed with hind feet to catch the body of the colt as he fell from the blow and finish him off.

But the Goblin rolled too far and too fast, landed on his feet, and whirled to face his antagonist.

The stallion plunged toward him—head stretched out like a lethal missile, the twisted mouth open and reaching to bite—the great teeth, like slabs of yellow stone—bared—and in the wild and terrible face, two eyes blazing like fire-opals.

The Goblin whirled and streaked toward the band of mares. They were bunched, watching, fascinated. They opened their ranks and let him in.

They scattered at the impact of the Albino's head-on rush. Goblin dodged. He felt the rake of the Albino's teeth down his haunch—a chunk bitten out—he squealed and doubled behind another mare. The Albino's charge knocked her off her feet and Goblin went down under her. He felt a burning pain in his



The stroke was delivered with lightning speed.

ear and tore it loose. He was up again, shouldering into a group of mares and foals. When he came out the other side, the Albino had lost him for the moment. It was his chance. He fled toward the keyhole in the rampart, Albino in thundering pursuit. Entering the passageway, the Goblin followed the zigzag path which led through it, and here his smaller size gave him an advantage. Emerging on the other side, the Albino was some distance behind, but still coming fast.

It was a long chase. Goblin's youth and his quickness at dodging and doubling—and the cover given to him by the rocks and clumps of trees—saved him. Six miles down the river, he was alone at last, as the afternoon light began to fade. He was limping from the painful wound in his shoulder. He carried his head on one side, favoring the torn ear, now and then giving it a little shake to shake the pain away, scattering drops of blood. He ached all over. To move, now that he had stopped running, was an agony. He stood under a tree, twisted and quivering. He ate nothing all night.

The memory of all that had happened was graven in him. He faced the rampart, cocked his one good ear, turned his head until he caught the wind, and stood straining, listening, smelling, bringing to his consciousness—almost as strongly as if he could see him—the terrible monster that had terrified and bested him. He had the impulse to neigh and challenge him—but not the strength nor the courage. Never mind—there would be another day. Wait. He had wounds to heal.

Goblin grazed until he had filled his belly and renewed his strength, then took the way home.

Fortitude was demanded of Ken next day when Flicka went unexpectedly into labor and Rob said she was going to have a bad time and they would need the vet.

Driving over to the telegraph station with his mother, Ken's face was white and furious. "God made the world, didn't He?" he asked suddenly. "Well, I don't think much of the way He made it. I could have done it better. I can think up awful nice worlds."

Nell glanced down at him. What could she say? Goblin—now Flicka—

it was a pretty big dose of trouble for him.

"Why do all the horrible things have to happen?" he asked passionately.

She must answer him. "We can't understand entirely, Ken."

"Why not?"

"You can't understand something that's so much bigger than you are. Not wholly understand. You can't even wholly understand your father or me—only one side of us. And even less, your Heavenly Father, the father of all of us. It would be as if a small circle, like a nut, could get outside a big circle, like an orange."

Ken was silent, composing an important prayer. "Please God, make me have fortitude. And don't let me lose my grip. But if you could manage it to have the Goblin come back, and Flicka get through this foaling all right, that would be just keen. For Jesus Christ's sake, Amen."

There was a flash of radiance on his face, as he looked up at his mother.

Arrived at the railroad station, Nell entered the telegraph office, and Ken stood listening to the mysterious dots and dashes which asked the telegraph agent at Laramie if he would be so kind as to do Captain McLaughlin of the Goose Bar ranch a favor, and telephone the veterinarian, Dr. Hicks, and find out if he could start to the ranch immediately to deliver a foal?

Within five minutes the message came back that Dr. Hicks would come.

On the Goose Bar ranch the weather was hot—really hot—for only two or three weeks in midsummer. On this day the thermometer stood at a hundred and one with a burning, dry heat which lay on the land in shimmering waves, reminding that it was not far removed from the desert.

Inside the barn, in spite of wide open doors and windows, everyone was soaked with perspiration and Dr. Hicks had constantly to turn aside and shake the water from his forehead. Rob and the boys were naked from the waist up.

Flicka, exhausted by hours of unavailing labor, lay on her side. It was a dry birth. For a long time before the veterinarian's arrival one of the foal's forelegs had been protruding.

"Which means," said Dr. Hicks when he arrived, "that the other leg is curled back and makes birth impossible. The foal is in the wrong position, it will have to be straightened out. He asked for a gunny sack, cut holes in the corners for his arms and one in the middle for his head, removed shirt and undershirt, donned the gunny sack, greased his arm and went to work."

Ken watched him, vowing to himself that never again should Flicka be allowed to have another foal.

The doctor puffed as, holding the tiny yellow foreleg, he slowly forced it back into the mare. Ken saw it vanish with a strange sensation. Could the foal still be alive after being handled like that? At length the doctor's hand and wrist disappeared too, and Ken, watching his every expression, as if at any moment he was going to crack a joke, tried to read on it just what was going on inside there. Lucky, thought he, that Doc was so big and husky. To be able to straighten out a foal inside of its mother took strength!

While Doc worked he talked in short grunts. "This mare'll never foal again—that infection she had when she was a yearling injured her—scar tissue—it's a wonder she's as good as she is. All right for saddle—ah, there, I've got it now."

"Get what?" breathed Ken.

"The other hoof. Both of them. This isn't going to be so bad, after all."

Nell was kneeling at Flicka's head, sponging her face and mouth with cold water. Now and then the mare gave a spasmodic heave.

Presently Doc was pulling on something. Flicka groaned and labored mightily. Ken groaned and strained too, but Howard watched every move the doctor made, keenly interested. Two tiny hoofs and a muzzle appeared and the doctor got to his feet and mopped the sweat from his face.

"She may be able to manage the rest herself now I've got it in the right position," he said.

But Flicka couldn't. Most of her strength was gone and it seemed that something still impeded the delivery.

McLaughlin looked at his watch. "It's been going on three hours now." He and Doc talked together in low voices. It frightened Ken to hear them—so casual and fatalistic. Ken touched the protruding hoofs. They were not hard yet and were covered with rubber-like pads. He tried to pull on them and was dumfounded to find that it was like trying to pull a bough from a tree.

McLaughlin sent Gus for ropes. They tied a rope to the foal's legs and Doc and his assistant put all their weight on it. The foal moved a little, the head was nearly out. Then it stuck, and when they continued to pull the only result was that Flicka's whole body slid across the floor. They tied her forelegs to a post and pulled again. Flicka's body stretched out straight and taught, ropes at each end of her, but the foal did not budge.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Star Dust

STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By MARY DICKSON

General Eisenhower is authority for the statement that "The Story of GI Joe," the much-acclaimed Ernie Pyle film, is the most impressive war film ever made."

Former movie stars now in the service may have been left behind. Hollywood never did produce enough features to star all of them. New stars have been developed. Some of the older ones have been almost forgotten. There is no doubt that many of these movie people, heroes of this war will have to take a back seat when they return. Some will produce, some will retire and some will enter business.

The new stars include Van Johnson, Eddie Bracken, Cornel Wilde, Robert Walker and dozens more.

Tough-guy Edward G. Robinson will play the part of a warm-hearted farmer in M.G.M.'s "Our Vines Have Tender Grapes." Robinson plays the part of the typical farmer as if he was born to the part, even better than some of the tough-guy movie roles he has had.

Xavier Cugat will appear with his orchestra in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Holiday in Mexico."

"Back to Bataan," R-K-O. drama of warfare in the Philippines, has met with the approval of heroes of Bataan. The cast includes John Wayne, Anthony Quinn, Beulah Bondi, Fely Franquelli and Leonard Strong. Edward Dmytryk outdid himself as director.

After a six-year absence, Leonore Ulrich is returning to the screen to portray a character role in the Lucille Ball-John Hodiak picture, "Time for Two."

Carole Landis has been named by Twentieth Century-Fox to be starred in the musical, "Girl in the Moon." The film, in Technicolor, will be produced by George Jessel, with a Hollywood background and deal with search for new movie talent.

One picture-a-year program has been adopted by Olivia De Havilland, at least for the next three years. She has just signed a contract with Paramount calling for one feature role a year for three years.

Paramount will produce Elmer Rice's new play, "Dream Girl," in New York City, with Betty Field in the starring role. Stephen Laird, magazine correspondent, will try his luck as a Columbia producer.

If London has its way, it will become the Hollywood of Europe, or, if the truth were known, they plan to become the Hollywood of the world. Tempting offers have been made from the English capital to have Ronald Colman go there to play opposite Anna Neagle in "Piccadilly, 1945."

Dick Powell is running true to type. That means that he has variety in the type of films in which he appears. In his latest he will be a bank clerk by day and a killer by night.

Bob Cummings' first will be Chaplain John Grant's "Answer Us From Heaven," the story of an army chaplain who returns from the front minus both legs.

Major Allen "Dry" Martini, whose plane was credited with 38 enemy planes, has turned down acting offers and returned to R-K-O. as assistant in production management department.

John Carroll was picked for the singing lead in "The Kissing Bandit." Carroll's voice has developed and shown considerable improvement and he is slated for big things in singing roles.

Records are being smashed by Van Johnson and Esther Williams on the screen. Their pictures are always in demand and held over in most cities.

MISCELLANY—Will Bing Crosby return to the air? That is the \$64 question. He is still up in the air about the answer. "Song to Remember," in Technicolor, still packing them in. Chopin's music the feature, shared with Paul Muni. Billy Rose believes he can repeat success of his "Diamond Horseshoe" in London, with entertainers of yesterday, after which he will eye the screen for a similar feature. Angelita Pertierra, rattle actress, has been signed by Columbia Pictures. Elizabeth Brown won her divorce.

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A General Quiz

The Questions

1. How high do the tallest seaweed plants grow?
2. Was a United States president ever inaugurated in New York?
3. The prize fight fought by Andy Bowen and Jack Burke April 6, 1893, was the longest on record. How long did it last?
4. In mythological lore, who was Cupid's mother?
5. What is a morgantic marriage?
6. Where did Davy Crockett and Col. James Bowie perish?
7. What is an erg?
8. Does the flying fish actually fly?

The Answers

1. One plant measures 600 feet.
2. Yes, George Washington.
3. Seven hours and 19 minutes (110 rounds).
4. Venus.
5. One involving a person of royal birth and one of inferior rank.
6. At the Alamo.
7. A measure of energy.
8. No; the hatchet fish is the only fish that can fly.

SNAPPY FACTS about RUBBER

Rubber production from native plants in Southern Florida is not promising at present, and commercial planting of tropical rubber plants there is not justified, in the opinion of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A special railroad coach equipped to demonstrate tyre (British spelling) conservation has traveled throughout England.

More than 40,000,000 heavy-duty truck tires have been produced since Pearl Harbor, even though 90% of the sources of supply of natural rubber were lost at that time.

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The Bethel News 1895
The Rumford Citizen, 1908

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Carl L. Brown, Publisher

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1945



LOOKING AHEAD

BY GEORGE S. BENSON
President—Harding College
St. Mary, Arkansas

Uphold Wages

Everybody who is willing and able to work is working harder these days; moving faster during regular hours and putting in overtime. Pressure of war, shortage of workers and prevailing high wages are the cause. A larger personal income, beneficial to all classes, is one of the direct results. We would all like to carry this feature over into the post-war years.

Philip Murray of the CIO had the right idea when he went to President Truman a few weeks ago and asked for a 20% increase in basic wage rates. Average wages in the United States at that time were \$1.04 an hour. This may seem high enough but it can't last. As soon as the war is over, labor's income will decline some, in spite of everything that can be done about it.

Losses to Labor. Bonuses will disappear when the pressure of government contracts is removed. Working weeks will be shorter. Overtime will shrink to the vanishing point. Besides, high-wage munition factories will close down and their employees will take work where wages are lower, some on farms. If the basic wage scale is not higher when war ends, labor's income will suffer too much.

Farmers have hard times when factory workers do. The wage earner's dinner table is the farmer's market, so nobody is more interested in high wages in factories than the farmers themselves. Agriculture and labor, both big segments of Americans, are right behind Mr. Murray for good wages immediately after the war because prosperity for many years will depend on it.

The only disappointing detail in connection with the CIO's campaign for post-war prosperity is this: Mr. Murray's first move was an effort to make high wages legal rather than to make them possible. Lawgivers have been trying for centuries to make people pay what they didn't have. It can't be done. It makes no difference what the wage scale is if the employer can't meet it.

A high basic wage scale recorder: upon the ponderous pages of federal statute books will not buy milk for any working man's baby. Folding money in the pay-envelope, however, will do the trick. Any employer will put cash in his workers' hands, in steadily increasing quantities, so long as he can still show a profit on the products that his organization ships out from his factory.

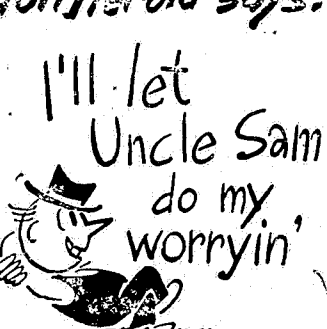
Congress Has Key. There is a happy solution to this wage problem. If plant owners can be enabled to install new, modern equipment as needed, factory output per man-hour will increase steadily. This justifies better wages without raising prices and this is the combination that makes quick markets and prosperity. Problem: Will Congress let industry buy new machinery?

Still in force in America are our war-time tax laws, taking over 90% of corporation earnings. They make profits in business thin and uninteresting to investors; increased production next to impossible. Congress holds the key. Plenty of good jobs at good pay can develop after the war if new tax laws are prepared now and announced now to take effect the day Japan surrenders.

Eager Beaver



don't say: "I'll let Uncle Sam do my worryin'."



THE "UNCLE" HABIT

The war has made real men of millions of boys in the service. But it has made sissies of a lot of folks at home.

It has taught them to expect big money for very little exertion. This home front picnic has been made possible by the use of billions of dollars we didn't have. We borrowed 'em. And we can't borrow any more.

So, many of us will have to go back to the fine, healthful old habit of looking out for ourselves and holding our jobs by doing them a little better than the next fellow. We gotta give up the "Uncle" habit.

BIBLE QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY THE VOICE OF PROPHECY

Question—Is conversion just a preacher's idea, or does the Bible teach it?

Answer—The Bible teaches it. "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord." Acts 3:19.

Q.—Does the world belong to God, man, or the devil?

A.—"The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein." Psalm 24:1.

Q.—Where is that text which speaks of the land "where the lion roareth and the dragon mourneth for its firstborn?"

A.—It's not in the Bible.

Q.—Isn't there a text that speaks about abominable prayer?

A.—Possibly you mean Proverbs 28:9: "He that turneth away his ear from hearing the law, even his prayer shall be abomination."

Q.—Who were the Sadducees?

A.—A sect of the Jews in Christ's time who did not believe in the resurrection nor the existence of angels. Matthew 22:23; Luke 20:27; Acts 23:8.

Q.—Was any book of the Bible ever sealed?

A.—We read in Daniel 12:4: "But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."

Q.—What is "the sin which doth so easily beset us?" Hebrews 12:1.

A.—Whatever sin we are most likely to commit. The whole eleventh chapter of Hebrews is on faith, the opposite is unbelief, which is one of the most common sins in all the world and seems to be what is meant here.

Q.—Were the people who followed Christ always called the "church of God?"

A.—No. In Acts 20:28, they are called the church of God; in 1 Timothy 3:15, church of the living God; in Romans 16:16, church of Christ; also church of the saints, church of the Gentiles, Israel, household of God, disciples, servants, Christians.

Q.—Someone told me that the exclamation, "God save the King," was as old as the Bible. I said, "No." Who is right?

A.—It is as old as the Bible. "And Samuel said to all the people, See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people? And all the people shouted, and said, God save the king." 1 Samuel 10:24.

Ed. Note: Address your questions to the BIBLE QUESTION COLUMN, The Voice of Prophecy, Box 55, Los Angeles 53, Calif. Bible questions of general interest will be answered in this column as space permits.

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"I've had enough of the Army—I want a job and a wife!"—Tech. Sgt. J. E. Schaefer, Congressional Medal of Honor winner, back from Europe.

"We've got to make our weight felt in Congress."—Natl. Comdr. E. N. Scheiberling, American Legion, urging its participation in politics.

"If we pay a man \$25 a week for not working, what will we have to pay to get him to work?"—Rep. Knutson, Minn., on proposal to boost unemployment benefits.

"Girls old enough for high school should dress like girls."—Principal Walter Doering, Montrose, Colo., banning slacks and short skirts.

"Customers make jobs, not employers and not bureaucrats."—Pres. J. Howard Pew, Sun Oil Co.

"We grow good people in our small towns."—Westbrook Pegler, columnist.

THE ANSWER TO OUR PROBLEMS

By Dr. Norman Vincent Peale
(Editor's note: The Reverend Norman Vincent Peale, D. D., is pastor of Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue, New York City.)

A few years ago some business leaders spent a day in conference discussing the country's perplexing and critical situation. Everybody had his say except one man who, by ability and experience, was the natural leader of the group. He listened with interest but said nothing. Finally, some one spoke to him: "Mr. Blank, you have not given your opinions. What do you think is the answer? We would like to hear from you."

The man reached into his brief case; he took out a well-worn book and said: "Let me read you a quotation from the volume which I believe covers the matter." Here is what he read, "If my people which are called by name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will heal their land."

Closing the book, this distinguished leader commented, "I have read much and listened to many speeches, but to me this statement from the Bible (II Chronicles 7:14) seems to contain more insight and wisdom than all else put together."

When you analyze this Biblical statement, you are likely to agree with the business man's estimate. The words "my people" may be taken to apply to "my Americans," for surely no people were ever so favored by Almighty God. Here are slightly over three million square miles of territory, where nature stored more wealth than anywhere in the world. Here are a climate and a soil productive beyond compare. The environment seems designed to produce and develop a race of men able to exploit the incomparable natural resources placed at their disposal and to organize them into the greatest industrial civilization in history. God loves all men, to be sure, but it does seem that for some reason, best known to Himself, this people has been given unique advantages. Privilege always increases responsibility. "For unto whomsoever much is given, of him much shall be required." (Luke 12:48)

The method for avoiding failure is clearly stated, "If my people shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face..." We have been proud, conceited, arrogant regarding our skill as the source of our blessings. Men no longer thought it necessary to worship God. Instead, if they worshipped at all, it was at the shrine of man's scientific achievements.

Kipling once warned Britain not to fall into the error of worshipping her own power. At the height of England's greatness, Kipling cried: "If drunk with power we lose wild tongues that have not Thee in awe."

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget. The tumult and the shouting dies; The Captains and the Kings depart; Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,

MAINE IN WASHINGTON

(From the Office of Owen Brewster, U. S. Senator)

SURPLUS POTATO DISPOSAL
Maine has been very much in the Washington eye this past week with the gathering here of potato producers from all parts of the country under the leadership of Maine to consider the Government program for supporting the price of potatoes in the face of a surplus of 50 million bushels.

A carefully worked out program was agreed upon and presented to the Secretary of Agriculture covering emphasis upon exports to the needy peoples of Europe and the Caribbean and diversion of certain portions of the surplus to starch and other uses.

The new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton Anderson, indicated clear recognition of the Government pledge to support the farm price of potatoes and his determination to carry out this pledge. Another aspect of the situation that staggered Secretary Anderson was the importation of Canadian potatoes into the New England States to the tune of many hundred thousands of bushels when the United States is buying up potatoes in this country to turn into starch and to put in pits or furrows in the fields in order to remove them from the market.

Secretary Anderson assured strong representations would be made to the State Department to

take some steps to stop this situation resulting from the cut in tariff under the reciprocal trade agreement program.

FOREIGN SHIPMENTS
Senator Brewster called on President Truman to urge use of potatoes to assist in feeding Europe this coming winter and pointed out the feasibility of shipments of potatoes in the many empty vessels that will be going back to Europe for the next few months to bring our boys home.

Potato shipments would thus relieve the surplus of 50 million bushels that is now loading down the United States market as the late potatoes come on to be harvested and would at the same time save the American taxpayer from some portion of the cost of feeding Europe which seems to be one of the problems immediately ahead.

UNRAA officials have indicated some reluctance to use potatoes and their attitude in declining to use potatoes while asking for a fund of more than a billion dollars for food supplies for Europe is being seriously questioned.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Unemployment compensation is being considered in the Senate this week after hearings that began before the reconvening of the Senate and have continued along with executive sessions until the bill was reported to the Senate last week covering the extension of benefits under state laws for a further period of 60% of the State Maximum but not to exceed twenty-six weeks.

This Federal contribution to meet the current problem of reconversion was considered a fair recognition of the natural aspect of the problem of reconversion and leaves each State under full obligation to administer its own unemployment compensation laws with the usual requirements as to payments not being made where there is suitable employment available. Administration of this latter provision is entirely the responsibility of the States and is effected in no way by the new proposal so that the frequently heard complaint that workers will decline jobs in order to draw unemployment compensation has no application if the existing state laws on the subject are properly applied.

AIRPORTS
Maine airport construction may receive a great impetus this coming year if Maine decides to go along with the Federal Aid program adopted by the Senate this last week.

\$75,000,000 in Federal Aid is being made available for airport construction in the various states on a fifty-fifty matching basis.

Maine's share should be approximately \$37,500,000.

Maine has 71 airports designated for improvement in the National Airport Program of which 30 have already been partly or wholly developed.

Maine has five Class 5 airports, which are the largest and suitable for any use. In this respect Maine is far ahead of most of the other states.

All were agreed on the wisdom of developing airports as a part of a public works program to take up the slack of any unemployment.

WASHINGTON SNAPSHOTS
By James Preston
As a boy pumping the church organ in Everett, Mass., Dr. Vannevar Bush, who planned the research that released atomic power and produced the atomic bomb, used to wonder why electric power should not replace "boypower" at the pump.

Now a tall angular man of 55 director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Dr. Bush recommends a National Research Foundation to finance research with government funds to further harness forces of nature for the benefit of American farms, factories and homes.

Former college professor, industrial research expert, Dr. Bush still looks and talks like a teacher. Let us hope he will be a teacher of the future, with his slightly bulging forehead he says science, properly directed, will build a new and better world.

Dr. Bush's program for encouraging research includes strengthening the patent system because patents are "the life of research," and abolishing federal law to exempt research expenditures from federal taxes.

Leaders of industry agree that more money should somehow be made available for basic research. However, they don't want the government taking away patent rights. So from now on until Congress incorporates the research proposals into law, Dr. Bush probably will be busy in spare moments for his hobbies—color photography and raising tropical fish.

THE LOW DOWN FROM HICKORY GROVE
This Mr. Byrd, you know him—the Byrds of Virginia—the old Soreback senator—well, he is gonna be a busy person. He kinda looks like a pecker on Govt. spending—is old fashioned—clings to the old and out-moded notion that old Uncle Samuel, if he is to keep out of the poorhouse, must act less like a 10-year old prodigal at a street fair.

This old Soreback will have no easy time, soon. The crew he is messing with are slick ladies—they are not going to brush the caviar from their vest and go back to real work, and buy their own car and gas, if they can avoid same.

Right now the Govt. says it is abandoning bureaus and controls, right and left—that is what they say. But as a sample you:

OWI—it folds up today on this side of the street. Tomorrow it will be OWI boys are right at home over in the State Dept. Sorta like trying to get a weasel out of the hen house yard, you root him out of one hole and he pops into another.

And at one time people could imagine no menace greater than the boll weevil or chinch bug. More folks have gotta get on the band wagon with Mr. Byrd—or we are sunk as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Your with the low down, JO SERRA

An humble and a contrite heart. Humility is not all, however. We must get Divine counsel and guidance. This is to be done by prayer and through a sincere desire to know God's will. "Seek my face" is the graphic phrase which expresses an eager, persistent effort to read God's thoughts and apply them to our society.

One of the most patriotic things a man can do is to go to church on Sunday and, through his own mind, help to channel God's wisdom into the life of our country. Get multitudes to join him and a force will be let loose sufficient to save America. The injunction to turn from our wicked ways isn't a popular bit of advice, but it implies that the morality and decency are essential to the strength of a nation.

When we turn away from much wickedness, repudiate it in ourselves and in others—then God will hear our prayers and "heal our land." Then we will go forward to real and lasting progress.

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LOCKE MILLS

Adelaide W. Laster,

Mrs. Elizabeth Switzer, Mrs. Martha granddaughters, Debo Fan Antonio, Texa guests for the past home of Mrs. W. B. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank painted Mr. and Mrs. of South Paris, Assa chnic Falls and Mr. Malloy of Lynnfield week end trip to Bangor.

Mrs. Bessie Mason at the home of her a Jordan Monday night 7:30 LeRoy Martin Devens to receive from the U S Army did many months of making the required missions over the en and for the past few been stationed at Bell Many friends and of Maj Harry M. Will ceived calls from the week end and he received come home.

J. S. Hicks, the new here has sold the so Goss house which he chased, to Mrs. Bertha Raymond Langway, purchased the Green property has started there.

Mrs. Ella Cole and Newell received word that their brother, C. Hanscom has arrived. He has been overseas three years.

Mr. Jennie Gory, of who has been the brother, George A. Thirly for the past few w ed to her home Tuesd

ALBANY TOWN and Mrs. Annie Bumpus, C

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Sunday with Mrs. A. L. Luppousoe Pond.

Harlan Bumpus and were in Norway Satur noon.

Mrs. Myrtle Keniston lison one day last wee

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan l son Edwin called on l Night Monday evening

Mrs. Madeline Brooks Denver to join her w Kenneth Brooks, who at Lowry Field.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray And corn for Fred Hersey s ternoon.

Virginia Andrews of N. H. and Mrs. Lowell were at L. J. Andrew evening.

WEST PARIS Mrs. Geneva Tuell, Co

Mr. and Mrs. Earle A are receiving congratul the birth of a daughter ford Community Hospital. The baby has been name Ann.

The Ladies of the Church are having a p pier at Good Will Hall evening Sept. 27, at 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Elizabeth Farr l part time daily at the Store.

Mrs. Laura McKeeen Ruth McKeeen were in D er the week end, guests Mrs. Perley Ellingwood.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Ring daughter, Felicia Collette week end with Mr. and J. Haynes at Bryant Pond.

Mrs. Phyllis Young, R York and Mrs. Shirley Ro ten were week end guests Pearl Welch and Tech Sg V Welch Jr.

Miss Mary Jacobson of was the week end guest Mrs. Charles Gordon.

ROUND MOUNTAIN GR Round Mountain Grang regular meeting Monday with 18 members and sev tors present. The 3rd an gress were conferred up candidate from Franklin with the Master of Frankl team occupying the mast

The literary program follows:

Opening song, Roll call answered by a n Song by the Grange

Topic for debate—That w fluences man more the does, opened by Bro H. H. thaway of Franklin Gr

Remarks by the visitors Closing song by the Gr Refreshments of sa coffee, cake, pie and cool served.

NOTICE The subscriber hereby tice that he has been dulted Admr. of the estate of A. Herlick late of Bethel County of Oxford, deced without bond. All person demands against the estate deceased are desired to p some for settlement, and debted thereto are requ make payment immediately.

PAUL B. STU RUMFORD, MA

July 17th 1945.

NOTICE The subscriber hereby tice that she has been dulted Admr. of the estate of I. Gaudet, late of Bethel County of Oxford, deced out bond. All persons demands against the estate deceased are desired to p same for settlement, and debted thereto are requ make payment immediately.

MARY G. Mc Bethel, Maine.

Aug. 28, 1945.

LOCKE MILLS

Adelaide W. Laster, Correspondent

Mrs. Elizabeth Swift her daughter, Mrs. Martha Spencer and granddaughter, Deborah Spencer of San Antonio, Texas, have been guests for the past week at the home of Mrs. W. B. Rand.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ring accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Scott Martin of South Paris, Asa Swift of Mechanic Falls and Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Malloy of Lynnfield, Mass., on a week end trip to Searsport and Bangor.

Mrs. Bessie Mason Martin arrived at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Myra Jordan Monday night. Her husband, T. Sgt. LeRoy Martin went to Camp Devens to receive his discharge from the U. S. Army. Sgt. Martin did many months of overseas duty, making the required number of missions over the enemy territory, and for the past few months has been stationed at Belleville, Ill.

Many friends and former patients of Maj. Harry M. Wilson, M. D. received calls from the Major this week and he received a royal welcome home.

J. S. Hicks, the new station agent here has sold the so called Rhoda Goss house which he recently purchased, to Mrs. Bertha Flanders.

Raymond Langway, who recently purchased the Greenwood Hotel property has started improvements there.

Mrs. Ella Cole and Mrs. Hazel Newell received word this week that their brother, Corp. Rodney Hanson has arrived in Virginia. He has been overseas for nearly three years.

Mrs. Jennie Gorry, of Willmet, Ill. who has been the guest of her brother, George A. Tirrell and family for the past few weeks, returned to her home Tuesday morning.

ALBANY TOWN HOUSE

and vicinity

Mrs. Annie Bumpus, Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Andrews spent Sunday with Mrs. A. B. Cooper at Lippoose Pond.

Harlan Bumpus and Joe Payne were in Norway Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Myrtle Keniston was in Lewiston one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Bumpus and son Edwin called on Mrs. Natalie Wright Monday evening.

Mrs. Mabel Brooks has gone to Denver to join her husband, Sgt. Kenneth Brooks, who is stationed at Lowry Field.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Andrews picked corn for Fred Hersey Saturday afternoon.

Virginia Andrews of Randolph, N. H. and Mrs. Lowell of Bethel were at L. J. Andrews Saturday evening.

WEST PARIS

Mrs. Geneva Tuell, Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. Earle A. Palmer Jr. are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at Rumford Community Hospital, Sept. 12. The baby has been named Sharlene Ann.

The Ladies of the Universalist Church are serving a public supper at Good Will Hall Thursday evening Sept. 27, at 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Elizabeth Farr is working part time daily at the Trap Corner Store.

Mrs. Laura McKee and Mrs. Ruth McKee were at Dixfield over the week end, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Perley Ellingwood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ring and granddaughter, Felicia Collette, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayes at Bryant Pond.

Mrs. Phyllis Young, R. N. of New York and Mrs. Shirley Rose of Canton were week end guests of Mrs. Pearl Welch and Tech Sgt. Hartson W. Welch Jr.

Miss Mary Jacobson of Portland was the week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon.

ROUND MOUNTAIN GRANGE

Round Mountain Grange held its regular meeting Monday evening with 18 members and several visitors present. The 3rd and 4th degrees were conferred upon one candidate from Franklin Grange, with the Master of Franklin Grange team occupying the master's chair.

The literary program was as follows: Opening song, Grange Roll call answered by a riddle Song by the Grange Topic for debate—That woman influences man more than money does, opened by Bro. Harris Hathaway of Franklin Grange. Remarks by the visitors. Closing song by the Grange Refreshments of sandwiches, coffee, cake, pie and cookies were served.

NOTICE The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Adm. of the estate of Edgar A. Herrick late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and without bond. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

PAUL H. STAPLES Rumford, Maine.

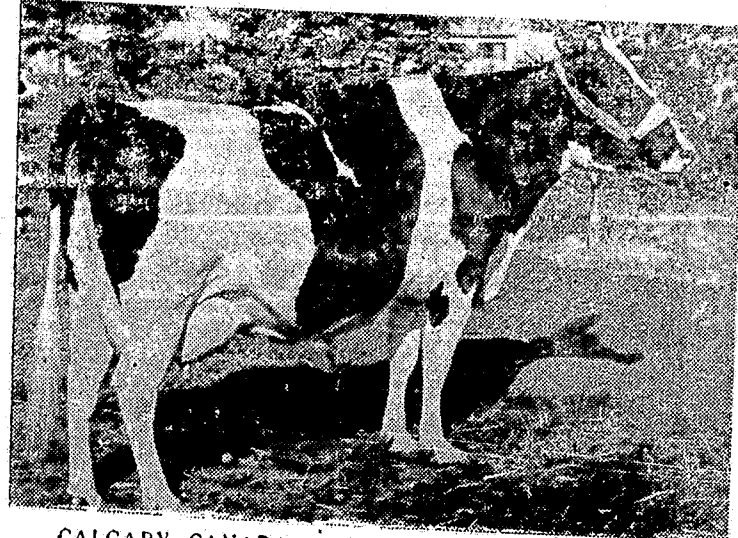
July 17th 1945.

NOTICE The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed Adm. of the estate of George I. Gaudet, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, without bond. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

MARY G. McCREA Bethel, Maine.

Aug. 28, 1945.

Champion of Champions



CALGARY, CANADA — This champion of champions, Alcatraz Gerben, a pure bred Holstein owned by Hays & Co., holds the largest official yearly butterfat record ever made by a dairy cow of any breed anywhere in the world, regardless of age or times milked daily, according to figures just released by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In 365 days she produced 1,409 pounds of fat from 27,745 pounds of milk on four-times-a-day milking. At a banquet here Monday night, the new champion, Hugh Colson, editor of the Holstein-Friesian Journal, pointed out that the butterfat total of 1,409 pounds is almost double that of the champion of 1897, the U.S. Holstein, Belle Sarcastic. Since that year the official world butterfat record for yearly production has been held by members of the Holstein breed with the exception of one year, 1915, when a Guernsey held the championship.

BRYANT POND

Mrs. Inez Whitman, Correspondent

Mrs. David W. Farnum Jr. and children, Lynne and Michael of Ipswich, Mass. were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Dudley for several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Swan of Bethel were at Bryant Pond, Sunday and took Mrs. Donald Whitman and children on a trip to New Hampshire.

The Misses Alice Chute and Orissa Wolcott have moved to Harry Masterman's house.

Mrs. Jerry Farrar, who has been very ill with intestinal flu, is gaining. Mrs. Elsie Curtis of Baltimore, Md. is caring for her.

Mrs. Annie Bryant is gaining slowly from her recent serious illness.

Rev. Franklin Keehlwetter chose "Misplaced Emphasis" as his subject for the morning worship hour Sunday Sept. 16th. Cpl. Roland D. Lord was guests speaker at the evening service.

Judith Grover Tent No. 17 met Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, at the Juvenile Grange Room. There were 12 members present. Each member was asked to make suggestions concerning entertainment for the meetings. The President, Alice Wardwell, volunteered to make a bean bag game for the members use. Next meeting will be Sept. 25th.

CORONET SALUTES MAINE'S MARGARET CHASE SMITH

Margaret Chase Smith is a businesswoman who won her seat in Congress via widowhood but keeps it because she is a Maine go-getter, according to an article in the October issue of CORONET magazine. Coy about her 46 years, she is a fresh, direct person with a warm smile. From schoolmarm, she went into business, and finally, she secured a position with the Independent Reporter, her hometown paper. She married its publisher and while her husband was in Congress Mrs. Smith served as his secretary and wrote a weekly news letter to the papers back home. She still writes it. Mrs. Smith is an inter-nationalist Republican, and a Townsendite (a Maine peculiarity). Naturally, she specializes in social security.

By and large, the influence in Congress of the "gentlewoman" is much greater than would be expected from their numbers. Their biggest fight is to get a nomination from the local organizations, for few women are trying to move up the ladder from precinct to ward to city to legislature and, finally, to Congress. It has been said that a woman needs more ability and energy than a man to break into Congress, continues CORONET.

The woman in Congress is spotlighted. Because it is still unusual for a woman to be elected, she gets more influence than her average average woman legislator has far more influence than her average male counterpart — except in the Senate—despite the presence of the gentlemen. There is no "women's bloc" in Congress. Generally the "gentlewomen" are slightly more liberal and naturally sponsor more bills concerned with women's problems, children and health. But in the last three years all the ladies have agreed only once on an issue of great consequence.

Those women who succeed in American politics do so, with certain significant exceptions, by playing the game according to the men's rules. Mrs. Smith has won respect as a quiet, hardworking representative of her Maine constituency, concludes CORONET.

MAINE FAIR DATES

Honesty Grange Fair, Morrill	Sept. 23
Cornish Agric. Ass'n, Cornish	Sept. 24-25
Oxford No. Agric. Soc., Andover	Sept. 25-26
World's Fair Assoc., N. Waterford	Sept. 25-26
Litchfield Farmers' Club, Litchfield	Oct. 2-3
W. Oxford Agric. Soc., Fryeburg	Oct. 2-5
Leeds Agric. Assoc., Leeds	Oct. 4
Ctr. Sagadahoc Agric. Hort. Soc., Topsham	Oct. 9-11

VICTORY LOAN DRIVE TO START OCT. 29

The next loan, which will be known as the Victory Loan, starts Oct. 29 and will be for 12 billion dollars, which is somewhat less than the "Mighty Seventh," which was fourteen billion.

Harvey Fickett, Executive Manager for Maine's War Finance Committee, called Lloyd B. Morton, chairman of Region 7, recently and told him that the E Bond quota would be only 2 billion this time. Probably Region, Franklin and Oxford counties, quota would be somewhat less than before. He asked Mr. Morton if he felt that those men and women all over the region who were so generous and patriotic would again give their services for this work. Morton answered that he was sure that the people of Region 7 would rather pay to keep us out of war and to get our boys back home and to get the country properly reconverted than to pay for a war. He added that he was sure that almost everyone almost to a man and woman would work hard to put this one over.

Assistant Regional Chairman, Oscar S. Smith and Harold A. Carman and the Regional Vice Chairman, E. H. Morison, Harold McCord and J. I. Tyler in Franklin and Paul Thurston, E. L. Stetson, Fred E. Smith, George H. Viles, James W. Emery, Fred B. Merrill and Asa Pike III, in Oxford County have stuck to the job in all the other regions. Although busy men in their respective jobs, they have put this work ahead of all else and this time they will not be found wanting and neither will their Town Chairmen and Local Committees.

Pay roll savings in the mills will be just the same and it is a sure thing that these men and women who have so loyally had money de-

TEXACO SERVICE STATION

CHURCH STREET

EDWARD LOWELL, Prop.

SIMONIZING WASHING & GREASING

BLAKE'S GARAGE & WELDING SHOP

Phones—Shop 44—Residence 42-4

Automobile Repairing

Accessories

This is an Official Inspection Station

ducted from their pay envelopes each week will continue to have it deducted. They, too, want to help in this great patriotic effort and also have a nest egg saved up for the rainy day, which we hope will never come, and most of all to have it use in buying homes, automobiles, refrigerators, and in education for their children and a thousand and one things.

Before the war loans, which were first known as Defense loans, and then War Loans, and now victory loans, only a very few people in this country were bond owners. Today, over 85 millions of people, men, women and children, own bonds. They will continue to save money, we are sure, and make themselves even more independent and free.

In 1617, about 300,000 Japanese were Christians. Christianity was stamped out in 1638 and was not revived until the middle of the nineteenth century.

Just Received
NEW LOT OF
CANDY
ALBERT COTTON, Prop.
FARWELL & WIGHT
Restaurant Bus Station
Home Cooked Food

McKESSON'S
LIQUID ALBOLENE
2 Pints of Extra Heavy
Original Medicinal Mineral Oil
\$1.38 VALUE FOR
98c
Bosserman's Drug Store

BURNS' RED & WHITE STORE
R. H. YOUNG, Prop. TELEPHONE 114
HOT BOX SEPT. 21-22
Red & White JUNIOR BROOMS 99c
Red & White PANCAKE FLOUR 20 oz. pkg. 7c
Red & White EVAPORATED MILK 3 tall cans 27c
Red & White CUT BEETS No. 2 can 10c
GOLD MEDAL FAMILY FLOUR \$1.27
REGULATION OVERSEAS SHIPPING CARTONS 25c
HUNT'S TOMATO PICKLES No. 2 1/2 Large Size 35c
DOVALETTES FACIAL TISSUES 25c
Fresh Fruits, Meats, Vegetables

Come Back Home
Jobs Are Waiting

A LOT of our patriotic neighbors left home to serve their country, either in the armed services or in war industries. If you are one of them, we want you to know there is a warm welcome and a job waiting for you here. We hope you will come back to make your home here among your old friends and neighbors. This is a good town with a lot of fine people—and a fine future.

Plenty of Jobs Here
In addition to the opportunities here with which you are familiar, some new ones have developed during the war. For instance, a lot of people around here have been making good money working in pulpwood. The tremendous war-time demand for pulpwood will continue because of the civilian demand that has been piling up and the many new industrial uses that have been discovered. Pulpwood has no re-conversion problem. And that is typical of most of our business here. It runs along pretty steadily—no big ups and downs. You can enjoy security here and a nice way of living that doesn't cost every penny you make. So come on back home to stay! We'll be mighty glad and proud to have you with us again.

Cut this out—Mail it to somebody you want to come back home
VICTORY PULPWOOD COMMITTEE
CARROLL E. ABBOTT
CARL L. BROWN
★ ★ URGENTLY NEEDED ★ SPRUCE, FIR AND HEMLOCK ★ ★

Do Not Cash
Your
Series E Bonds

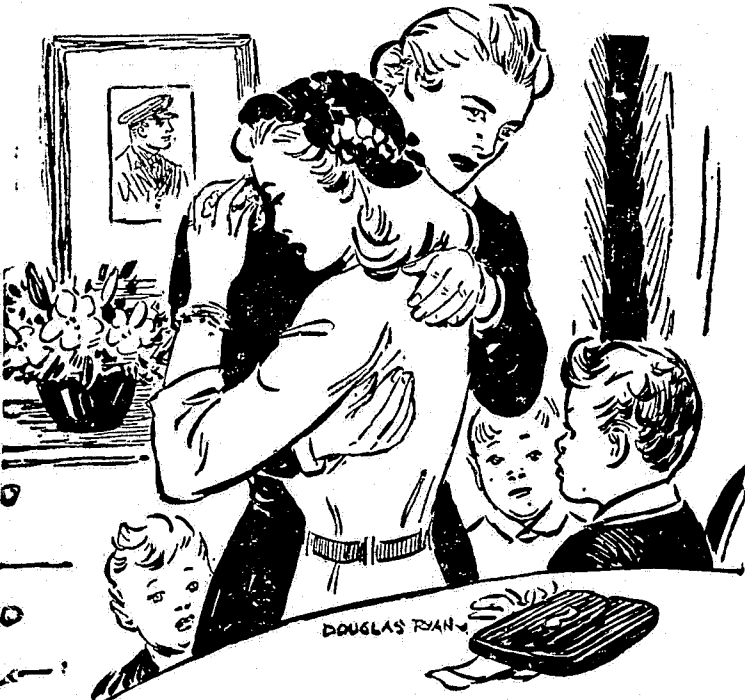
unless it is necessary.
It is a patriotic duty to hold them as well as a good investment.

THE BETHEL NATIONAL BANK
Member F. D. I. C.

Kathleen Norris Says:

What A Veteran Wants

Bell Syndicate—WNU Features.



"When she met me I began to say what I'd planned, 'I'm sorry, I've always been sorry.' Then we were crying on each other's shoulder."

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

HERE is a letter from a G. I. Joe who finds himself stationed in northern Germany. He comes from a small American town, and he wants to get back to it. German frauleins don't interest him, nor Germany's devastated cities; he doesn't like the language and he is tired, after three years, of army food.

"I'm 22, and I'm going to take an engineering course after the war," he writes. "Boy, I can't wait to get going. All that has kept me sane through these years is the thought of home and the family. I have some family. I have three sisters, one married with three kids, and one brother, who has two little boys. My grandma is living, and she and one of my aunts live with us and help Mom with the housekeeping. My youngest sister is going to marry her captain at Christmas; the middle one was married last July.

"You'd never look twice at our house, though it stands back under big trees and has a lot of space around it for barns and fences and Papa's chickens and the windmill. But the Tullerlies don't look any better to me.

What Food, What Fun!

"Saturdays—yum, yum, yum—does cooking go on in that house! Fried chicken and strawberry shortcake—and Mom with a big apron on, and the grandchildren falling around under everyone's feet, and maybe Pete—that's my older brother-in-law, bringing in a sugar-cured ham—he raises hogs out in the country. The kids put on a play, or we have games at the table—my girl comes over with her brother and we play tennis on the municipal courts—we all go swimming after dinner and when we come home something good to eat is on the table with a message from Mom: 'don't make any noise and wake Dad!'

"The fellows out here," the letter goes on, "who come from homes like that, homes with lots of laughing and cooking and good times in them, cousins coming and going, sisters trying to get Mom's attention—they're the ones that are coming back sane. Every little custom—every association with home is dear to us now; we compare snapshots, we read sections of letters to each other. Some nights three fellows and I get pencils and tablets and draw diagrams of Main Street, or the farm—the way the trees and the houses stand. Nothing else counts—these girls over here don't mean anything to us—nothing means anything, except that if we stick this out and see it through, we'll get back, and the folks won't be ashamed of us."

There is a letter to put heart into any woman whose job of running the house and somehow providing meals for the family sometimes seems routine and dull to her. "The fellows who come from real homes are coming back sane," says Joe.

Lots of others aren't. Lots of others are never going to find that cure of love and home life. Just to find Mom cooking the remembered doughnuts, to hear Dad mildly cussing as he washes the car, to have a pretty cousin turn up with tennis rackets or to sit with a small appreciative nephew in his lap, listening wide-eyed to war stories—in these things there is healing. Healing for your boy, and healing for the world. Home is the unit of



"Fried chicken and strawberry shortcake."

BACK TO DEAR OLD WAYS

Most soldiers don't go crazy, or develop strange desires while they are abroad. They just want to get back to the life they used to know. It wasn't perfect, but it satisfied them pretty well. Nothing they have seen in Europe or the Orient has really changed their tastes or longings.

The soldier whose letter appears in this issue just wants to get back to his farm home, to his family and friends and sweetheart. The memory of the simple pleasures, the hearty and delectable food, the many joyous associations are all that kept him sane in faraway Germany, he writes. The German girls don't appeal to him, nor do the foreign language and customs. In short, he just wants to get back home, and pick up where he left off. He is 22, which is still young enough to start afresh, so he intends to study engineering.

This young man is no doubt a typical serviceman. Although saddened and weary after his harsh experiences, he is not bitter or disgruntled. He is ready to slip back into the old grooves as soon as he is discharged. Most wives, sweethearts and mothers who have been worrying about the impact of war on the men they love will be pleasantly surprised to find them little changed, after all.

which the whole world's safety rests. In just so much as you can make it normal, happy, affectionate, free from quarreling, debt, worry, you help to cure your son of the effects of these years of insanity.

A Splendid Gift.

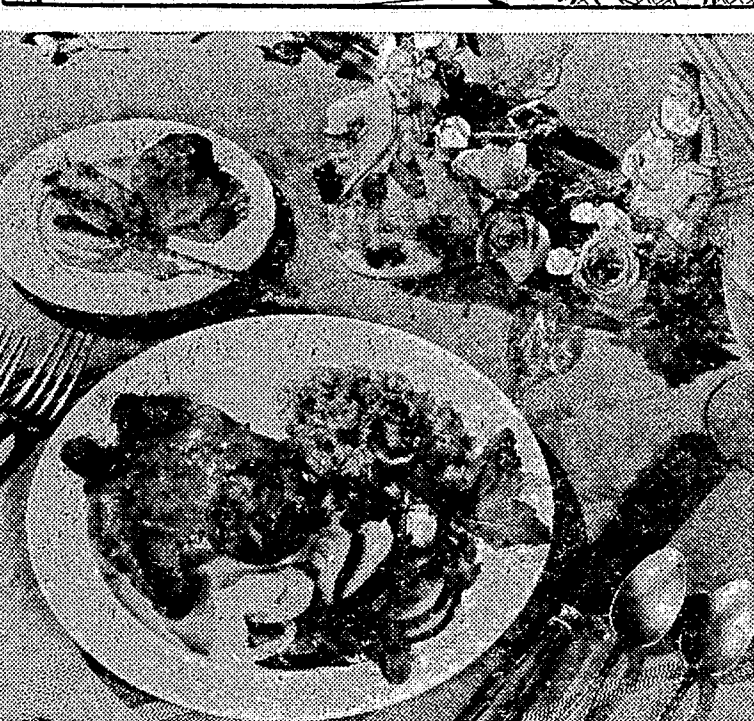
"Thinking of what to send Yeats for his birthday," writes a young wife from Memphis. "I made up my mind that better than any tangible thing would be the news that his mother and I were friendly. With his father I've always been on good terms, but in all the five years of our marriage I'd never spoken to his mother because of a message she sent me by Yeats when we were engaged. 'I took our three small boys, all clean and fresh, and went boldly to my father-in-law's house. When she met us I began to say what I'd planned, 'I'm sorry, I've always been sorry.' Then we were crying on each other's shoulders, and after that we sent Yeats what he called the finest present anyone ever received—just the news that we were friends. 'I'm happier than I've ever been in my life, and so is she. And when Yeats comes home I'll feel ashamed at his happiness. So it's a gain all round.'"

Some other woman, reading this, might think up a similar gift for husband or son.

The controls on building are being lifted fast and it may soon be possible to locate a carpenter who isn't making a living in some line that has nothing to do with hammers and nails.

Three, and a half million radio sets are promised by January 1. We sincerely hope that all brakes on the ear plugs industry will be lifted also.

Napkins Were Decorations Before the era of forks—and before the era of napkins—bread was used as the approved something on which to wipe your fingers. You carried your own napkins to the banquets and dinner parties to which you were invited, when napkins were finally used. This was during the Roman period. By the time of Charles II napkins had assumed a purely decorative role and a hostess who expected to be in the social swim dressed up her dinner table with napkins folded in fancy shapes.



Duck Is a Good Tonic for Fall Dinners

(See Recipes Below)

Ways With Fish, Fowl

Most of us know just how to prepare meat to delicious perfection, but we know very little about seasoning and cooking fish and fowl to make them delicious.

Perhaps this is because we had, until a few years ago, ample quantities of meat coming our way. Now, we are finding that these meat substitutes can be truly appetizing in their own right.

The purpose of this information is to give you some very special ways to tuck away in your mind (or recipe box, if you prefer not to trust to memory) for preparing these other good protein foods.

Native spices are used in preparing this duck dinner which I am sure you will find perfectly delicious:

Duck Cooked the French Way.

- 1 duck
- Salt and pepper
- Sprig of thyme
- Sprig of marjoram
- Sprig of winter savory
- Sprig of rosemary
- 1 blade of mace
- Few peppercorns
- 1/2 cup water
- 2 tablespoons butter
- Yolks of 5 eggs
- 1 onion

Clean and wash duck. Rub over with salt and pepper and place in hot oven. Roast until a delicate brown. Remove duck from oven and cut it in pieces. Place in a stew pan with water, spices and onion cut in half. Stew gently until meat is tender. Add the butter to the gravy and pour in well-beaten egg yolks. Pour over the duck and serve.

You would be pleasantly surprised at how good striped bass can taste when prepared by boiling and served with mustard mayonnaise. Here's the way to do it:

Boiled Striped Bass.

- (Serves 3 to 4)
- 2 to 3 pound striped bass
- 1 carrot, thinly sliced
- 1 onion, thinly sliced
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 bay leaf
- 1 teaspoon freshly ground peppercorns
- 3 or 4 celery leaves, minced
- 1 teaspoon minced parsley
- 1/2 cup white vinegar
- 1 to 2 quarts boiling water

Clean and prepare fish. Into a shallow roasting pan, place carrot, onion, seasoning, vinegar and boiling water. Bring to a boil. Place fish in water. Simmer gently 15 minutes, then remove from over heat and allow fish to poach an additional 10 minutes. Remove fish from liquid. Drain. Arrange on heated platter with a garnish of lemon and watercress. Serve with:

Lynn Says

Kitchen Time Savers: When preparing meals, do as many things in advance as possible, using those extra moments profitably.

Dry ingredients for breads and muffins or biscuits can be mixed ahead of time.

Fudings, custards, gelatin desserts and cookies can also be made a few days in advance.

Vegetables may be cleaned, but they should not be pared, sliced or cut until ready to cook or serve as they may lose vitamins.

Salad dressings and sandwich fillings can be tossed together ahead of time to speed up meal preparation.

All partially prepared foods should be placed in the refrigerator for safe keeping.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus

- Roast Duck
- Browned Potatoes
- Silvered Carrots and Green Beans
- Green Salad with Blue Cheese Dressing
- Cherry Tarts
- Beverage

Mustard Mayonnaise.

- 1 egg yolk
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon dry mustard
- 1/2 teaspoon sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon paprika
- Pinch of cayenne
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 cup salad oil (about)
- 1/2 cup finely chopped chives

Beat egg yolk with rotary beater until it is thick and lemon colored. Mix the seasonings and add to the egg yolk, beating well. Add 1 tablespoon of the lemon juice and continue to beat well. Begin to add the oil, about a half a teaspoon at a time, beating steadily as you add. As mixture thickens, the remaining lemon juice may be added. Add oil sufficient to make a rich, thick dressing. Add chopped chives. Store in cool (not freezing) temperature.

Redsnapper is a tasty fish which you will like prepared this way:

- Redsnapper With Tomato Sauce. (Serves 6 to 8)
- 3 pounds redsnapper
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 2 tablespoons butter or substitute
- 1 cup strained tomato
- 2 onions, sliced
- 1 carrot, diced
- Celery and parsley root, diced
- 1 cup sweet cream
- 1 tablespoon flour

Clean and bone fish. Add salt and pepper and let stand for several hours. Place onions, carrot, celery and parsley in kettle with 1 quart cold water. Let boil, then add fish, whole or in slices, and the butter and tomatoes. Let cook slowly until flesh is firm or separates easily from the bone. Lay carefully on a platter. Strain liquid, let heat, add flour dissolved in the cream and let cook until smooth.

The cream may be omitted and the sauce thickened by adding liquid gradually to the yolks of two eggs, well beaten. Pour over fish and serve hot, garnished with parsley.

If you want to serve a really elegant fish dinner to your guests, this is the main dish to try:

Hallbut and Shrimp a la Newburg.

- (Serves 6 to 8)
- Part I.
- 1 1/2 pounds hallbut
- 2 slices onion
- 3 eggs, separated
- 1/2 teaspoon paprika
- Part II.
- 1 1/2 pounds boiled shrimp
- 2 cups white sauce

Cook fish in boiling salted water with onion until tender (use 1 teaspoon salt to 1 quart boiling water). Drain and shred. To one cup of the hot white sauce, add stiffly beaten whites and the shredded fish. Place in center of a hot platter and set in oven with oven door open. Break shrimp into small pieces. Add to remaining white sauce and gradually add to beaten egg yolks mixed with a little cold water. Add the paprika, heat well, place in a border around hallbut and serve at once.

If friend husband brings home duck, then you will want to prepare it thus:

Sportsman's Duck.

Just before using, cut off wings, head and feet. Remove feathers dry. Singe with flame. Draw, wash well and dry thoroughly. Season. Roast in a very hot (500-degree) oven for 18 to 20 minutes. The meat should be bright, cherry red. Serve with currant jelly and wild rice.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Patchwork Apron Is Colorful Scalloped Frock for Daytime



Cover-All Apron

LOOK through your scrap bag for pieces to trim this simple, practical cover-all apron. You'll find it wonderfully easy to make—just five pattern pieces. Trim with a gay tulip applique, or use the tulip motif for a pocket.

Pattern No. 8749 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35-inch material.

Afternoon Frock

SOFT scallops outline the neckline of this graceful afternoon frock. The simple gored skirt is very flattering and easy to wear. Use a pretty all-over scroll or floral print and add your favorite jewelry or a bright flower for ornament.

Pattern No. 8903 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 40, 42 and 44. Size 16, requires 2 1/2 yards of 35-inch material.



Custards mixed in a wide-mouthed pitcher can easily be poured into custard cups without spilling.

The egg slicer is good for much besides slicing eggs. Thin, even slices of cooked potatoes or beets may be made with it, and some fruits slice nicely that way.

To make dainty sandwiches, use bread that is at least 24 hours old and slice thin with a sharp knife.

When clothing is spotted with rain, place a clean, damp cloth on the material and press it with a moderately warm iron.

When grease or milk is spilled on a hot stove, sprinkle with salt to remove the unpleasant odor.

Baste a line down center front of the dress you are making and another down center back. Use these lines as guides in fitting.



MUSCLES that till the good earth rely on SLOAN'S

The best-fed nation in the world is America. Sloan's salutes the farmer who ploughs the earth to provide our daily bread. His muscles strain that we may always have plenty. To the dignity of his labor, we pay respect.

FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM

Tired Aching Muscles • Sprains • Stiff Joints • Strains • Bruises

What you NEED is SLOAN'S LINIMENT

HEARTBURN

Relieved in 5 minutes or double money back. When stress, stomach acid, indigestion, gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicine known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Calox. No laxative. Believes brings comfort in a fifty or double your money back on return of bottle to us. Or at all drug stores.



Olivia de HAVILLAND star of the Warner Bros. picture, "Strawberry Blonde," recommends Calox Tooth Powder for teeth that shine.

PAZO for PILES

Relieves pain and soreness

PAZO IN TUBES! Millions of people suffering from simple Piles, have found prompt relief with PAZO ointment. Here's why: First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check minor bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pipe makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment.

SUPPOSITORIES TOO! Some persons, and many doctors, prefer to use suppositories, so PAZO comes in handy suppositories also. The same soothing relief that PAZO always gives.

Get PAZO Today at Drug Stores!

There are those who imagine that training is a naturally gifted with the mental process necessary. But such qualities, if not can be acquired by training. It may be said that, the question or doubt, the necessary for successful flying is the finest young man can prepare for any emergency present.

All these things the pilot will come to know as his actual training. That training will be intensified, in advance, he knows the fundamentals of the flying. It is with the hope of things in the minds of minded youth that this v been prepared.

Government agencies pared a very comprehensive course which is used in training fields. Our simply titled, "How to Fly."

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Anyone who is in earnest memorize the instructions this beginner's manual of flight instruction. Chapter by chapter, with the drawings which aid them, any pupil can use the nation to visualize himself

HOW

INTRODU

Widespread interest in flying throughout the world is indication of great increase expected after the war.

Because of the interest in this newspaper has brought its readers a section which comprises to Fly an Airplane. Ward Brookes, one of the development of aviation.

This series gives the techniques of flying, from the element of ten in conversational Fly an Airplane, which interest to the most casual reader, to the most serious student learning to fly.

THE FUTURE

The world is air-minded. The United States is committed to a program of 100,000 airplanes a year.

gram is so far on its way that it is almost certain, if need be, that it will be expanded. It is certain again will America, biplane, be rated section in command of the

These thousands of not fly themselves. To keep this giant thousands of pilots must and ready for the job.

Students in high schools still in grade school ones who must keep

If these young men fore starting their career just what is required of a pilot, if they can the very fiber of their

the fundamental fact keep 'em flying, their be very much easier for their instructors.

Flying in this way, of that element of m begets subconscious f one thing a pilot must

A pilot must know must know his plane, know how to think clearly.

A pilot must have himself and in his p must never be overconfident. He must be ready, always prepared, unexpected.

It must be remembered airplane in perfect condition, as common sense demands it must be, is a dependable invention.

about an airplane has tested and proved it mental building stage model is adopted for every possibility of chance eliminated. Any plane to use can be depended nearly perfect a piece

is as it is possible to. Ninety-nine per cent dents are chargeable to element.

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A pilot must never forget. pilot with a properly plane at take-off, sold counter criminal element when such arise he must cool head and the clear necessary to meet the sl such case a pilot must of the capacity for inst and unerring judgment course is least hazardous always keep his head.

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HOW to FLY an AIRPLANE

By Captain Bernard Brookes

BASIC FLIGHT INSTRUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Widespread interest in private flying throughout the country is an indication of great increase in flying expected after the war.

Because of the interest in this subject this newspaper has arranged to bring its readers a series of 15 articles which comprise the book "How to Fly an Airplane," by Captain Bernard Brookes, one of the pioneers in the development of aviation.

This series gives the formulas for techniques of flying and strips aviation of the element of mystery. Written in conversational style, "How to Fly an Airplane" will prove of great interest to the most casual reader but holds special value for anyone considering learning to fly.

THE FUTURE PILOT

The world is air minded.

The world is air dominated. The United States Government is committed to a program of nearly 100,000 airplanes a year. That program is so far on its way that we may accept it as achieved. Moreover, if need be, that program will be expanded. It is certain that never again will America, birthplace of the airplane, be rated second to any nation in command of the air.

These thousands of airplanes cannot fly themselves. To keep this giant fleet flying, thousands of pilots must be prepared and ready for the job ahead.

Students in high school—even those still in grade school—are the ones who must keep 'em flying. If these young men can know before starting their actual training, just what is required for the making of a pilot, if they can absorb into the very fiber of their consciousness the fundamental facts which will keep 'em flying, their training will be very much easier for them and for their instructors.

Flying, in this way, will be stripped of that element of mystery which begets subconscious fear. Fear is one thing a pilot must never know. A pilot must know his job, he must know his plane, and he must know how to think clearly and quickly.

A pilot must have confidence in himself and in his plane, but he must never be overconfident. At all times he must be ready for emergency, always prepared to meet the unexpected.

It must be remembered that an airplane in perfect condition at take-off, as common sense and safety demand it must be, is an extremely dependable invention. Everything about an airplane has been tried and tested and proved in the experimental building stages. When a model is adopted for manufacture, every possibility of chance has been eliminated. Any plane that goes into use can be depended on to be as nearly perfect a piece of mechanism as it is possible to create.

Ninety-nine per cent of air accidents are chargeable to the human element.

Somebody was careless or somebody forgot.

A pilot must never be careless and he must never forget. A trained pilot with a properly conditioned plane at take-off, seldom will encounter critical emergencies, but when such arise he must have the cool head and the clear judgment necessary to meet the situation. In such case a pilot must be possessed of the capacity for instant decision and unerring judgment as to what course is least hazardous. He must always keep his head.

There are those who may be called natural pilots, born to the air, being naturally gifted with the alert, clear mental process necessary to flight. But such qualities, if not inherent, can be acquired by training. And it may be said that, beyond any question or doubt, the training necessary for successful flying is the finest any young man can have as a preparation for any emergency life may present.

All these things the prospective pilot will come to know for himself as his actual training progresses. That training will be much simplified if, in advance, he knows the fundamentals of the flying game.

It is with the hope of fixing these things in the minds of our air-minded youth that this volume has been prepared.

Government agencies have prepared a very comprehensive aviation course which is used at all civilian training fields. Our volume is simply titled, "How to Fly an Airplane."

Our book, it must be emphasized, is not offered in lieu of, in competition with, or as an auxiliary to, such course of training. The purpose of this book is simply to give a basic understanding of flying to those who will ultimately enroll for a student flying course.

Anyone who is in earnest can memorize the instructions given in this beginner's manual of primary flight instruction.

Chapter by chapter, with the aid of the drawings which accompany them, any pupil can use his imagination to visualize himself actually

operating a plane. When the time comes for his practical flight training he should be able to take to the air like a duck to a puddle.

Anybody can learn to fly if he wants to earnestly enough and gets the right start. We hope this book will give the student the right start

right, but I'll be a long time getting to know these instruments and what they're for! So many of them—and I've got to learn them all!

Robinson (Laughs)—Wait until you see a real instrument board, my lad. On that board in front of you are only the simplest ones: those absolutely essential to safety.

Hank—Well, it looks like an awful lot of instruments to me—and I have to learn every one of 'em, what each is for, and how it works!

Robinson—You sure have, son—and you will. It'll come easy enough in time—and, above all, don't be afraid of them. None of them have teeth, so they won't bite.

Hank—Well, I'm glad of that! Robinson—We'll begin with the stick.

Hank—The stick? Robinson—Yeah, it's right between your legs—we call it the joy stick or just the stick. That's used only for control of the ailerons and the elevator. But we're not quite ready for that yet. See that rudder bar in front of you?

Hank—Rudder bar? You mean that thing attached to the floor and cross-wise of the plane?

Robinson—Yes—that's the rudder pedals. They are on a center pivot so that you can push either rudder pedal forward or backward with your feet.

Hank—What does it do?

Robinson—It works like the cross bar on a bobbed. When you push the rudder bar forward with your right foot, the plane turns to the right, and when you push it with your left foot, the plane makes a left turn. Understand that?

Hank—Yeah—sounds easy enough. Robinson—It is—and of course when you want to bank the plane to the left or right you use rudder pedals to obtain the proper radius of turn. But that comes later in your instructions. Put your feet on the

rudder bar. Okay. Move the rudder bar back and forth a little. Now, as you move it back and forth, look over your shoulder and you'll see that your movement of the rudder bar moves the rudder of the plane.

Hank—I see! Robinson—That's very simple, isn't it?

Hank—Sure is! If it's all as easy as this—

Robinson—Not so fast, my lad—not so fast. It's all simple enough when you take it step by step. And that's the point—it must be taken step by step. Get one thing fixed in your noodle before you go on.

Hank—I'll try, Bill—and I know I'm going to have a wonderful time even just learning.

Robinson—Every fellow does—flying's a great experience—and you're going to catch on fast. Best thing is that you don't seem to be afraid.

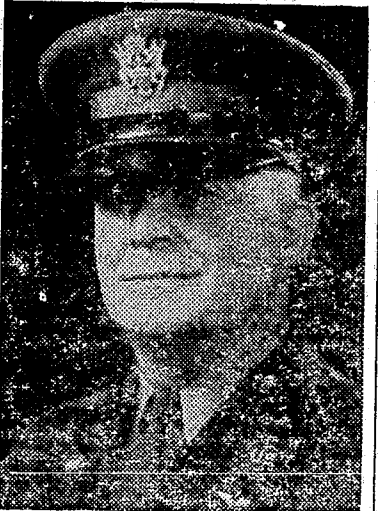
Robinson—Yeah—that's what licks so many fellows. They think they are not afraid, and they don't know exactly what scares them. It's something deep inside. I figure that it's just because flying isn't natural to the human animal—not natural to any creature except birds. Swimming? Any animal can swim and man does that easily. But he has no natural capacity, equipment or knowledge for flight.

Flying is one of the mechanical miracles which the human animal has created for himself, and because it's not natural something inside of him makes him afraid of it. You've got to forget all about that. You've got to remember that by invention man has made flying not only possible, but safe. You've got to keep in mind that there's no mystery about it—that every device and gadget has been created and perfected to make flying safe.

Hank—I think I get what you mean. And I don't believe I'm really afraid. I think I'm just terribly nervous. If I'm afraid, it's just of the plane—it's just being afraid that I won't learn to fly.

Robinson—You'll learn all right—or you'll never have a chance to fly. A pilot instructor has to know that the fellow he's training knows what it's all about before he ever lets him solo. And if the student just can't get the hang of the thing, he'll be grounded. He may try another instructor, and be grounded again. If that happens three times for the same fellow, he's just out of luck—no pilot's license for him any time, any place. He's a dodo for keeps.

Hank—(Laughs a little ruefully) "Fraid it'll take a little time to do that. Robinson—Oh, no. You'll get it—and you'll be surprised how quickly. Hank—(Beginning to settle into the seat and get the "feel" of things) Gee—I think I will get the feel of it all



GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD
Commander U. S. Army Air Force.

—such a good start that no hopeful fledgling will flop back a dodo, but instead will "soar with wings as the eagle."

Prepared step by step, and outlining everything that a student flier must know, it is the hope that this manual will serve also as an aid to flying instructors. And that's all the author aims to accomplish—to be of some help to those who are interested in flying.

To make the subject as simple and readily understandable as possible, the lessons have been written in conversational style as between the training instructor whom we have called William Robinson, sometimes referred to as "Bill," and the student out to earn his wings, who has been named Henry Brown but who likes to be called "Hank."

LESSON NUMBER ONE

It's a beautiful morning in early summer. A small plane, a two-seater job with dual controls, has been wheeled out on the field. Robinson, flight instructor, stands beside the plane as Hank, a new student, comes from the office.

Robinson—So—you're Henry Brown. And you want to learn to fly.

Hank—Yes sir. Robinson—Well, Henry, you wouldn't be here to take instruction if you hadn't passed all the mental and physical tests necessary.

Hank—Yes sir, I passed everything with an A-1 rating. Robinson—That's fine. So I guess the next thing is to get going on your training. Let's get into the plane.

Hank—Yes sir. Robinson—Nervous?

Hank—No, sir, I don't think I'm exactly nervous. Excited maybe is the right word.

Robinson—Don't blame you—flying's the most exciting experience this old world has to offer. And by the way—while I'm older and know a little more about flying than these fellows I'm breaking into the game, we don't stand on much formality 'round here. Everybody calls me Bill and you'd just as well start off that way.

Hank—Oh, yes sir—thank you Mr. Robinson—I mean Bill. And I'd like it if you'd call me Hank.

Robinson—Hank? Okay. Hank's a nice he-man sounding name. All right—I think we'll climb into this plane if she's set to go. Hey, Casey (calling to a mechanic), is this crate ready for a take-off?

Casey—Sure, Bill. Just checked her over. Fit as a fiddle and rarin' to go.

Robinson—All right. Hop in, Hank. Hank—Hop in? How can I hop in? Robinson—You can climb, can't you?

Hank—Sure I can climb. Is that the way to get in?

Robinson—In this plane it is. In some training planes you get into the cockpit through a door. In other trainers you have to get aboard by climbing from the ground up to the inner edge of the wing, or on to a step on the fuselage. Then you climb over the edge of the cockpit and into the seat. Ready?

Hank—Ready! Robinson—Then start climbing. No—NO! Not that way—damn near put your foot through the wing. Have to be careful—see here—these are the places provided just for your feet when you climb into the plane.

Hank—Oh, I'm sorry—stupid of me. Robinson—No—not exactly. You're just in a hurry to get going, and don't quite know the ropes. Try it again. There—that's fine. Now sit down and make yourself comfortable. First thing to do is to get the "feel" of the plane—the easy, natural, "at home" feeling.

Hank—(Laughs a little ruefully) "Fraid it'll take a little time to do that. Robinson—Oh, no. You'll get it—and you'll be surprised how quickly. Hank—(Beginning to settle into the seat and get the "feel" of things) Gee—I think I will get the feel of it all



CAPTAIN BERNARD BROOKES

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DASTARDLY TRICK!

"How about driving me to New Jersey next week," asked Critic Alexander Woolcott of Playwright Moss Hart. "I'm scheduled to address a group there."

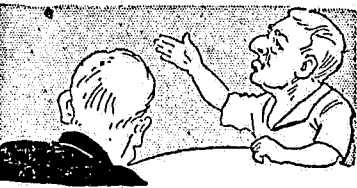
"O.K., Alec," replied Hart. "But you've got to promise to introduce me to the audience. I used to work in one of the Newark stores years ago and I'd like those people to see I've gotten somewhere in this world."

The day of the lecture found Woolcott and Hart on the platform—Woolcott talking; Hart seated and looking anxious. Every time Woolcott paused Hart thought "Now he's going to present me." But Woolcott completely disregarded Hart until the end of his talk, when he said:

"Tonight I'll not bother with my usual question and answer period, for without a doubt you all have the same question in mind, namely: 'Who is that odd looking person seated on the platform?'"

Moss Hart slunk off the stage, with vengeance in his heart.

MALE OR FEMALE



Harry—Look at that fly crawling up the wall!
Jerry—That's no fly. That's a Lady Bug.
Harry—My, what good eyes you have!

Mutual Feeling

Deacon—Rastus, Ah's shamed ob yo'. Walkin' down de street half drunk.
Rastus—Yassuh, Ah's sorry, too. 'But Ah done run out ob money.

Fair Warning

She—if you kiss me, I'll scream. He—But there's no one within hearing distance.
She—Then what are you waiting for?

Good Idea?

Mrs. Brown—Why does your husband always whistle when he's mixing the drinks?
Mrs. Blue—My orders. It's the only way I can tell he isn't drinking.

No Washee

Jones—How are you getting along since your wife has been away on her vacation?
Smith—Fine. I can put my socks on either end now.

Broadly Speaking

Harry—That guy's got an awful paunch.
Jerry—I don't believe he could swat a fly.

Cheaper Than One

Him—Do you think two can live on ten dollars weekly?
Her—Weekly! Yes, very weekly!

FAR WORSE!



Minister—Now you don't want to divorce your wife. Don't you remember you promised to take her for better or for worse?
Husband—Yeah, but she's worse than I took her for.

Everything Planned

Milktoast—I never worry about vacation plans.
Friend—How come?
Milktoast—My wife decides where and my boss decides when.

Well Aged

Sarge—The camp cook was a passy chef before you were born.
Rookie—This must be one of the pies he baked back in those days.

How's the Ice?

Husband—No mail this morning?
Wife—No, the postman and the maid had a quarrel.

Even Steven

Son—Dad, I've finished your income tax statement. How are you getting along with my math homework?

Stop Me Quick

Joe—Do you know Watt?
Bill—No, Watt?
Joe—No, Watt?
Bill—No, Watt?

Shoot It First

MP—to soldier digging around leap—Stuck in the mud?
Soldier—Naw! She died right here and I'm burying her.

Oh, Yeah!

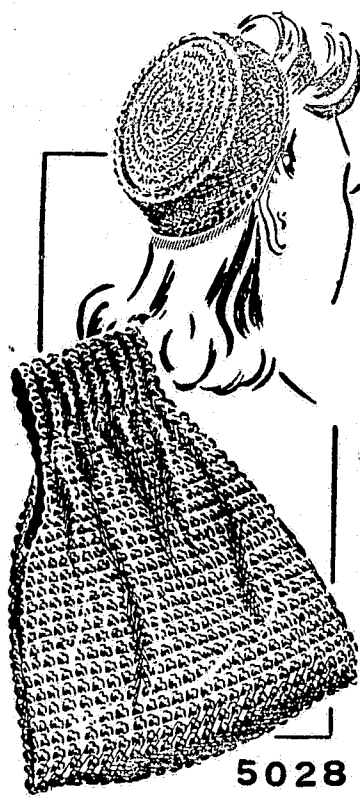
Mack—You know the capital of North Carolina is quite a place, Jack. Really?
Mack—No, Raleigh.

Advice for All

Wife—I makes me feel terrible to see that poor fish get caught. Hubby—Yeah, a lot of fish get caught 'cause they aren't smart enough to keep their mouths closed.

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A SMART pillbox and a large-sized "muff" or over-the-arm bag are extraordinarily good looking done in black cotton yarn or in a brown, navy blue, wine, kelly green or a very dark red. Perfect for the first fall days—convenient and comfortable to wear later with your winter coat. Bag measures 18 by 16 inches—is done in one piece.

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After thanking the young lady for the electric razor she had sent him, the soldier pleaded:

"Mandy, honey, please, when you send me another razor, send me the old-fashioned kind, you know—big and plain and sharp. I ain't got no time now to hunt up no electric socket when them old Japs come at me!"

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Kellogg's RICE KRISPIES

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NEW QUILTS AND TOWELS, dining room chairs, whatnot, old fashioned clock 6 ft 10 in high with Masonic emblems on face, cushions, dishes, cooking utensils. H. N. BRADGON. 39p

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For Sale—NINE ROOM HOUSE, bathroom, electric lights and pump, shed, stable, garden spot, at Steam Mill village. Also 12 acre lot with gravel pit on route 35, black road, in Greenwood. Price \$150. HERRBERT WINSLOW, Oak Hill, South Portland, Maine. 41p

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WANTED—A girl to work afternoons or after school and Saturdays. Apply MRS. JOHN C. GILMAN, Main St., Bethel. 39p

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LEAVE SHOES AT EARL DAVIS' for repair. RICHARD'S SHOE SHOP, Gorham, N. H. 40c

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POST-WAR FLYING IN YOUR HOME TOWN

By C. C. CAMPBELL, Member, Aviation Writers Association, Washington, D. C.

Locating an Airpark

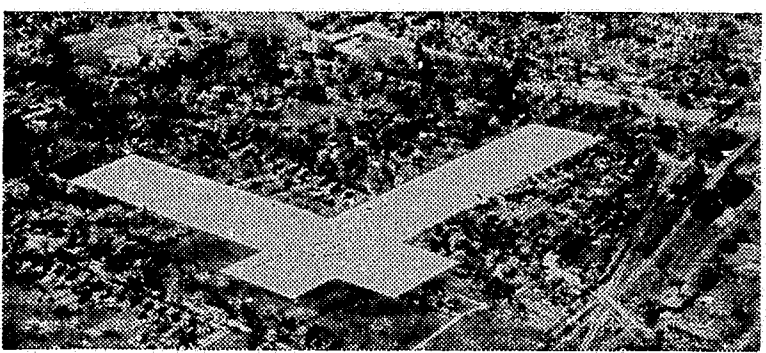
Is our town large enough to support an airpark? What size facility should we consider? How do we go about selecting a site . . . financing the proposition?

These are some of the urgent questions pouring into the offices of aviation authorities. Each must be answered separately in accordance with the peculiar needs of the individual community.

But some generalizations can be made to serve as a basis for preliminary consideration by a community landing facility committee. Size of the community may not be as im-

Location is one of the most important features. It must be convenient to the business or residential section it is to serve. Folks will object to making long surface trips to and from the airpark. Situation close to a major highway will eliminate the expense of developing long access roads. On the other hand, it must not be too close to heavy surface traffic, high buildings, radio masts, or chimneys which might offer safety hazards.

Adequate size is determined by the length of the runways. It can be as little as 80 acres if properly laid out in the shape of an L, T or X. This would serve the personal



SUBURBAN AIRPARK—Aerial photograph of a city of 5,000 population showing the airport location. The airport pictured above will give ready access and egress to visitors, including businessmen, relatives and cross country travelers.

portant as the class of people who live in it. If they are progressive, they will want an airpark whether the community be small or large.

Aviation leaders such as members of the Personal Aircraft Council, Aircraft Industries Association of America, believe that every community (there are 16,752 in the U. S.) should have at least one landing facility. Present and immediate future needs will determine the size of the facility, with ample room for expansion through additional airparks as the need grows in later years.

Selecting the site for the airpark may cause some trouble. Realty companies or land owners might be inclined to sacrifice public interest to a desire to unload unprofitable land. With the cooperation of the community, however, this can be avoided. It is usually a good policy, authorities believe, for several sites to be chosen at first. Then the advantages and disadvantages of each can be weighed and compared.

flyer and also be suitable for charter, taxi-plane or feeder airline operations, using planes up to 8,000 to 10,000 pounds. There must be adequate areas for parking aircraft, as well as for sites for various service buildings, as the need arises.

Before making a final decision, the landing facility group in charge should seek the advice of competent authorities on such matters as airport design, approaches, amount of grading needed, types of soils, and accessibility to the usual facilities such as water, electricity, sewers and telephones.

Many sites lend themselves to some kind of park or recreational development such as picnic areas, lakes, tennis courts, swimming pools, and other facilities which increase the usefulness of the airpark to all residents of the community and help provide additional income.

This is the sixth of a series of articles on post-war flying and its effect on community life. The next article "Edison's Model Airpark" will appear in an early issue.

"Radio-Traitor"



VIENNA, AUSTRIA—Sound-photo—Constance Drexell, of Philadelphia, so-called "Radio-Traitor," who broadcast for Berlin for Nazis, has been arrested by U.S. forces in Austria. She claimed movies paid her \$32 a week for broadcasting theater and musical events.

GILEAD

Mr and Mrs Ernest Westleigh are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Trafon Carroll, born Friday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Louise Tibbitts.

Mrs. Helen Scribner of Portland is a guest of her nephew and wife, Mr and Mrs Fred Wright.

Anthony Gosselino of Sherbrooke, P. Q., is spending his vacation with brother, Alphonse Gosselino.

Mrs. Nathan Brown of Portland spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Helen Daniels.

A. H. Saunders of Portland was a business visitor in town a few days last week.

Mr and Mrs Jeffrey Bass and family of Berlin N. H. were guests at the Losier Farm Sunday.

BORN

At Rumford, Sept. 12, to Mr and Mrs Earle A. Palmer Jr. of West Paris, a daughter, Sharlene Ann.

At Gilead, Sept. 14, to Mr and Mrs Ernest Westleigh, a son, Trafon Carroll.

At Lewiston, Sept. 16, to Mr and Mrs Raymond Wentzell of Bethel, a daughter, Carol Ann.

MARRIED

In Bethel, Sept. 8, by Rev John J. Foster, Sherwood Buck and Miss Stella Noyes, both of Bryant Pond.

ELECTROL

The ON Burner that means economy, with service behind it. Let us quote installed prices.

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Also Men Work as Usual

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BRYANT POND, MAINE

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Honorarium Discharge Emblem

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

John J. Foster, Minister

9:45 Church School.
11:00 Morning Worship. Sermon Topic—"On Being a Real Person." Choir rehearsal will be held at the home of Dr and Mrs Kneel and on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH
William Penner, Pastor

9:45 Church School. Miss Minnie Wilson, superintendent.
11:00 Morning Worship. Sermon Topic—"The Presence of God." There will be an official board meeting after the worship service.

The Youth Fellowship will hold its first meeting of the season. All will meet at the church at 6:00 o'clock where there will be enough cars to take all who want to come to an outdoor meeting at Songo Pond. Bring your lunches.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY
Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. Wednesday evening meetings, at which testimonies of Christian Science healing are given, at 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

"Matter" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon that will be read in all Churches of Christ, Scientist on Sunday, September 23. The Golden Text is: "I have declared and have saved, and I have showed, when there was no stranger God among you; therefore ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord, that I am God" (Isaiah 43: 12).

The citations from the Bible include the following passages: "And, behold, they brought to him a man sick of the palsy, lying on a bed; and Jesus, seeing their faith, said unto the sick of the palsy, Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee. For whether it is easier to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise and walk? But that ye may know that the son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (then saith he to the sick of the palsy), Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house. And he arose, and departed to his house." (Matthew 9: 2, 5-7).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following selections from the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy: "The same power which heals sin heals also sickness. Palsy is a belief that matter governs mortals, and can paralyze the body, making certain portions of it motionless. Consciousness constructs a better body when faith in matter has been conquered. Correct material belief by spiritual understanding, and Spirit will form you anew" (pages 135: 11, 375: 21-23, and 425: 23-26.)

SCHOOL SAVINGS
Grade Sav. Bank Total P C
I \$3.00 \$9.25 77
II 1.00 3.90 56
III 1.00 4.05 77
IV 1.00 4.70 72

V \$5.00 \$21.00 63
VI 1.00 4.35 45
VII 1.00 6.35 25
VIII 6.00 9.55 22

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CHRISTMAS CARDS

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There will not be enough Christmas Cards for everyone this year, so your selection should be made early, especially if you wish to have cards all one design. We hope to have enough cards in assortments for all of our regular customers.

21 ASSORTED—12 designs \$1.15
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25 ASSORTED— 8 designs \$1.25
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THE CITIZEN OFFICE

HANOVER

Correspondent—Mrs. W. W. Worcester

There was a frost Monday morning. The Knights of Pythias held Ladies Night at the hall Wednesday of last week. Cards were enjoyed. Several from this place attended Norway and South Paris fair last week.

Mr and Mrs Ervin Mills, Norway, spent the week end with Mabel Worcester.

Mr and Mrs Thomas Breshman closed the Sunflower Farm Monday and returned to their home in New York.

The Pythian Sisters held their regular meeting Friday of last week.

B. J. Russell is detained from his work this week.

Mrs. Nina Clark and friends from Andover were callers Sunday at Mrs. Pauline Lovejoy's.

Mr and Mrs G. C. Barker were in Bethel, Sunday.

NORTH WOODSTOCK

Mr and Mrs Ernest Smith and daughter Thelma of South Portland were recent week end visitors at Edgar Davis'.

Elwell Hardy is working at North Jay.

Mr and Mrs George Abbott have received word that their son, Pfc. Harland Abbott, will soon be on his way home.

G. Howard Judkins was a caller of his brother, Francis Cole, Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Ethel Clark of Massachusetts is visiting Mrs. Herman Cole.

Mr and Mrs C. James Knights and Mrs. Mary Ann Knights were at Rumford Tuesday.

Recent callers at George Abbott's were Mr and Mrs David Foster and family, Mrs. Nannette Foster and daughter Elizabeth also Mrs. Grace Ryerson.

Mr and Mrs Herman Cole, Lola Foster and Mrs. Clark were at Norway Tuesday afternoon.

ROWE HILL

Colby Ring was in Bethel Tuesday.

Mrs. Ray Hanson was at Vera Cross, Howe Hill, last Wednesday, also attended the Fair Saturday night.

Wilmer Bryant and Mrs. Bryant were at South Paris and Norway last Wednesday. Wilmer attended the fair in the afternoon. Mrs. Bryant visited Mrs. Fannie Cole and had a very pleasant call.

Mrs. Chester Record was in South Paris from Wednesday last week until Monday.

Mrs. Walter Newell called on Mrs. Ray Hanson Tuesday night.

Mrs. Vera Cross called on Mrs. Ray Hanson last Tuesday night. Rodney Cross brought her.

Osman Palmer, Herman and Eunice, went to the fair one day last week. Rosalia, Junior and Frances went Saturday.

A frost Sunday night killing most of the crops, skipping some.

SONGO POND

Carroll Buck went to Norway Friday to visit his sister and husband Mr and Mrs Bob Thompson. He attended the fair Saturday, returning home Sunday.

Mr and Mrs Hollis Grindle and Gloria Jean called at Vera Cross's, South Bethel, Sunday forenoon.

Pvt. Gerard Ramsey is spending a 10 day leave at A. B. Kimball's.

LeRoy Buck started work at the mill at West Bethel this week.

Mrs. Maud Grindle and Evelyn spent the week end at Irving Green's, North Waterford.

Albert Skillings was in Rumford Sunday.

MARX'S NOW OPEN

Wednesday Afternoons

AND

Saturday Evenings

Back to Regular Store Hours

MARX'S

Good Clothes for Men

RUMFORD

Men's Canvas

Work Gloves - 20c pr.

Dick Young's RAILROAD Station

TEL. 134 BETHEL

Effective July 1, 1944

SLABS \$3.00 per cord
Sawing \$1.50 per cord
Delivering in Village, full load \$2.00 per cord
Sawed Slabs 2 cords to a load 4 ft. Slabs 3 cords to a load

BUTTINGS \$9.00 per large load, delivered

These prices are below the ceilings which were set for this area in November 1943. Term: Cash on delivery.

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Years Ago

1935 Miss Kathryn Herrick left for a year in France as an exchange student from Colby College.

Mrs. Nellie P. Davis, wife of Charles L. Davis, died, aged 73 years.

1925 The Marian True Gehring Students Home was opened for the occupation by the girl students of Gould Academy.

Bethel corn canning factory was doing a big corn canning business. Herrick Bros. Co. exhibited one of the new style Ford touring cars of which there were only about 30 on the market at the time.

The farm buildings of Abel Andrews, Albany were totally destroyed by fire when struck by light ning.

1915 Edward King sold his jewelry business to Edward P. Lyon.

West Bethel Grange held Agricultural fair.

MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR

SHIRTS & DRAWERS

50% Wool for Men \$2.85 each

COTTON FLEECE UNION SUITS \$2.25

BOYS' Cotton Fleece UNION SUITS \$1.25

BOYS' Cotton Flannel SHIRTS \$1.00 - \$1.40

MEN'S ALL-WOOL SHIRTS \$8.50

at

BROWN'S VARIETY STORE

NEW ARRIVAL OF

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

FALL AND WINTER WEAR

THE SPECIALTY SHOP

in the Brick Building

Formerly Lawyer Brooks' Office

Mr. Brooks' Office on 2nd Floor

Misses Priscilla and Margaret Ames were in Northampton, Mass. last week.

Miss Mabel Sober was a month with Mr and Mrs Lord and family.

Miss Peggy Howard Little returned Sunday for their school at the University of Maine.

Members of the Guild enjoyed a home of Mr and Mrs Wednesday evening.

Mr and Mrs H. Portland were in at the home of Mr and Mrs Dana Philbrook.

Charles Hutchings, N. Y., was the guest of Mrs. Frank Bartlett last week.

The installation of Sunset in Bethel, N. H. next Monday, will be a pot luck supper.

Donald Brown is tomorrow for New York. He will take courses at the Institute of York.

Mr and Mrs Lester two sons and Mrs. from Berlin, N. H., guests of Mr and Mrs. in.

Mr and Mrs B. daughter, Mrs. Ever South Portland were guests of Mr and Mrs. J. left.

Mrs. Olive Lurvey broken collar bone and ribs when she was swinging at the playground. She is reported comfortably at her home.

The Bethel Lions Broken Inn Monday their first meeting of the year. After the dinner and singing Lt. Robert Kenilworth on his observations countries and people in Europe.

Mrs. Ava Austin and Mrs. Brown were co-a surprise birthday party of Mrs. Herbert I. Be.

Walter Jodrey and Mrs. Gerard Williams in their home Wednesday singing and a social time.

Joey and refreshments served by the hostess.

present were Mrs. Grace Mrs. Leslie Davis, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. Harry Ford, Packard, Miss Julia, Vernon Brown, the hostess and hostesses.